oted, That Pierpont's 'Na-od into the public Grammar Murray's English Reader, I was voted to introduce the byast Readen,' into all the place of Murray's latroduc-

t it is superior to most of country.'- Aberdeen (Scot-

YEN, Washington street. MIGRANTS.

work by J. M. Peck, A. M., published in a few weeks, by

s contents will show the plan

ania,—general festures, No-tres, &c., Western Virginia, ral springs, chief tewns, &c. face of the country, rivers, lvisions, Detroit, improva-pute, new constitutions secribe Ohio, Indians, His-us details and statistical is-tely.

Religious Institutions in the

. KING'S Stock and Linea Store, Establishment.

ONDUCTORS. on Ductors, riends and the public this le and affix to buildings, his important to be a supercease of the supercease of

nplain Wanted.

ARLESTOWN. Wife, or a number of single coduted with rooms and board for minutes walk from the beaugust atructs in town.

Wanted.

Jewelry, Cutlery, mmings,
articles, for sale by the sale
and Congress streets.
and Jewelry repaired as

in exchange for new WILLIAM P. MCKAT. Test Tomb, under Park sire.

Recorder. Boston

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 9, CORNHILL, OVER THE BOOKSTORE OF WILLIAM PEIRCE, NEXT DOOR TO THE TRACT DEPOSITORY AND NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MISSIONARY ROOMS.—PRICE \$3 A YEAR, OR \$ 2 50 IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1836.

No. 22-Vol. XXI-Whole No. 1064.

the must fail to recover.
The terms upon which the plaintiff settled,

scharge themselves of their duty to pay, their declaration, however made, is no of the charges. Neither their vote nor

per and usual in all cases, to ask the

council. And the result of a coun-

ce of a council. And the result of a counceularly convened, is prima facie evidence the facts found by them. If a council is to alled, the parish must specify the charges against the minister, and must give due of them to him, and ask him to join with n in calling the council. If, on a proper dication, the one party refuses to join in the an ex parte council may be convened; and the property called its result has the convenient.

rly called, its result has the same weight

nts and declined by the plaintiff. ar purpose to examine the validity of sons given by the plaintiff for thus de-They may or may not be good and

hey may or may not be good and From the view we have taken of

the decision of those points does not necessary. The defendants then called arte council, which was convened at

rte council, which was convened at They decided that they were regu-ed and authorized to act in the case:

If the charges are insufficient,

sult of a mutual council. this case a mutual council was sought by

the vote of a council will discharge them. The charges must be proved in a Court of Justice, and if not proved, the minister will have a right to insist upon the payment of his salary.

the parish, he did what was necessary to ende himself to his salary.

The question for decision is, did he remain the legal minister of the parish? If he did, he cantitled to recover in this action: if he did to recover in this resolution of the contract:

1. The plaintiff's exclusive course as to changes.

2. His neglect to reply to communication. 1. The plaintiff's exclusive course as to ex-

1. The plaintiff's exclusive course as to exchanges.
2. His neglect to reply to communications.
3. Loss of confidence in his integrity.

And we shall advert to these causes severally, but not in the order in which they are stated in the resolution.

1. The plaintiff's neglect to reply to communications made to him, and utter disregard of them. The propriety of making an answer to a corporate body, or their committee, depends upon a variety of considerations. It may, under some circumstances, be improper and uncivil not to do so; but no error of this kind will operate as a dissolution of this most important connection.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS

Are made a prominent topic in this report. Public attention seems to be called to it extensively and effectually.

Maine.—By individual donations, \$20,000 has been raised for an Insane Hospital. An eligible site in Augusta has been purchased, and conveyed to the state by deed.

New Hampshire.—The subject has been under consideration for several years. The Governor elect has expressed his decided approbation. At meetings in the principal towns, resolutions have been unanimously adopted in favor of legislative provision for the insane provision. The terms upon which the plaintiff settled, are somewhat peculiar, but not very material for the decision of the present question. It was agreed by the parties, at the time of the settlement, that if two-thirds of the parish should become dissatisfied with him, the connection might be terminated, by giving him one year's notice, with the advice of a council. The defendants have not attempted to dissolve the contract by bringing themselves within the terms of this agreement. tract by bringing themselves ms of this agreement. The settlement of a minister over a parish religious society, in the absence of any ex-

inportant connection.

2. Loss of confidence in his honesty and integrity. This finding is not very specific. "A large portion of the Parish," may mean a minority or majority. The subject matter found is of very great importance; it is very obvious, ulations as to its duration, is presumed consent. On the contrary, one party has that a min

indictory to dissolve it, and the other to continue it. It may be proper, before we come to the persent of the contract. It is a consider more particularly the nature of the contract. It is a consider more particularly the nature of the contract. It is a consider more particularly the nature of the contract. It is a consider more particularly the nature of the contract. It is a consider more particularly the nature of the consider more particularly the nature of the consider more of the consequence: the twenty that is confidence without any fault of his own—it may, indeed, be the fault of his own—it may, indeed, be the fault of his own—it may, indeed, be the fault of the Parish. The inquiry must be not as to the one the most of dissolution at all as to the terms or mode of dissolution, there are causes nevertheless, which will operate to such a dissolution—which will absolve the parish from their duty to the minister, and create a forfeiture of his office.

They are such only as will operate as a disqualification, to some extent, to perform the daties of his office. He may make stipulations as to his office, and the may make stipulations as to his office. He may make stipulations as to his office. He may make stipulations as to his office. He may make stipulations as to his office, or an avail but little, when his hearers have lost their confidence in his office?

He may have lost his confidence without any forfice of the Parish. The inquiry must be not as to the Parish. The inquiry must be not as to the Parish. The inquiry must be not as to the soffice?

He may have lost their confidence without any forfice?

He may have lost his confidence without any forfice?

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He may have lost his confidence without any forfice?

He may have lost his confidence without any forfice.

The parish The inquiry must be

has not incurred a forfetture on this ground.

3. His refusal to exchange. This charge is fully stated, and it is a cause, the effect of which it becomes necessary for the Court, for the first it becomes necessary for the Court, for the first party in the case of Burr vs. Sanwick.

2. A wilful neglect of duty will also operate a solution. This is a mutual contract—the partish engages to perform certain duties—and so does the minister—and if he wilfully neglects to perform his duties towards them, they are absolved from performing theirs to him.

3. Immorality or criminal conduct. These three grounds embrace all the causes that will justify a forcible dissolution of the contract, and they are recognized in the case of Avery vs. It is not every slight neglect of duty, nor every s

about 20 Insane, who could not be treated as they ought, in an institution never designed for the twisters of the states of the

ceedingly clear that this is a matter which the clergyman may regulate according to his own wishes. He has a right to officiate in his own pulpit all the time, if he pleases, and amongst regular clergymen, he has a right to make a selection of those with whom he will exchange.

3. It is alledged to be in opposition to the principles upon which he was settled. No change of religious principle is alledged—because that would have been a special charge. It is not found that he ever violated any contract he made in relation to exchanges. The

It is not found that he ever violated any contract he made in relation to exchanges. The charge is extremely indefinite.

We are perfectly satisfied that the result of the Council does not find any cause which would operate as a dissolution of the contract.

We have chosen to pass over some preliminary objections to the Council, in order that we might come at once to their result. We do not decide that there was good cause for calling a Council—that it was requely called, or that

a Council-that it was properly called, or the their proceedings were regular, the plaintiff.— Taunton Whig. ular. Judgment for

BENEVOLENT EFFORT FOR THE GERMANS. "We have learned with pleasure, that a dis-"We have learned with pleasure, that a dis-position exists among our German brethren to make increased efforts to supply their destitute congregations with a pious, faithful, and well qualified ministry, and also to break the bread of life to the multitudes of German emigrants who are rapidly locating themselves in different sections of the Mississippi Valley, and must soon exert an important influence on the civil destinies of our country. The Lutheran Church alone, embracing a large portion of the populaalone, embracing a large portion of the popula-tion of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, has about 1,000 congregations, and only 230 ministers. The numerous emigrants from Europe are entirely destitute of the means of raided and authorized to act in the case; be committee of the parish proceeded to it the grounds of complaint against the iff—and to adduce evidence in support of—the plaintiff constantly protesting against proceedings. They however went on and dupon the charges. Their result was, he relation should be dissolved, and the afterwards proceeded to adopt this result, he result of this council to be established is court, and to have the effect to dissolve outract? grace, and are inaccessible to missionaries la-boring exclusively in the English language. To remedy these evils, Parent Education and Mis-sionary Societies have recently been formed by a convention of members from different Lutheran Synods; the late President of the Synod of West Pennsylvania has consented to spend five years in traversing the different portions of the Mississippi Valley settled by Germans, to orcouncil has no power, of itself, to dissolve relation between minister and people;—have only an ordinary power. They can mine only whether the charges made are transited. If the artists of the charges made are ganize congregations, and prepare the way for the settlement of ministers among them; and agents have been appointed to procure contri-bations from the German churches. In bring-ing about this favorable state of things, we have

Abstract of the eleventh Annual Report, prepared for the Boston Recorder.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS

will operate as a dissolution of this most retart connection.

Loss of confidence in his honesty and intry. This finding is not very specific. "A portion of the Parish," may mean a migror from the Parish," may mean a migror form of the parish of the parish of the parish of the parish. The subject marker founds to may have lost his confidence without any of his own—it may, indeed, be the fault e Parish. The inquiry must be not as to consequence: but whether it is his fault—tever may be desirable as to the dissolution of this most very great importance; and it is expected that the next legislation of the legislature appropriated \$4.4 hourn, convicts at the close of last year, 659; deaths, about 13-4 per cent. Profits, 87,-859; deaths, about 13-4 per cent. Profits, 859; deaths, about 13-4 that the erection of the building will proceed

without delay.

Massachusetts.—The Asylum for poor Lunatics at Worcester, the first in the United States, has been in successful operation the past year. Patients received, 113; discharged, 112; remained, 119. Of those discharged, were 52 recovered, and 23 improved. Of patients during the year ending Nov. 30, 1835, whose integrating the year ending Nov. 30, 1835, whose integrating the year ending Nov. 30, 1835, whose integrating among those still in Prison. sanity was of less that one year's duration, the recoveries were \$2 1-2 per cent; of the oldscases, only 15 1-2 per cent. "The first three months of disease afford two chances of cure, where the last three months of the first year afford one." From inability to accommodate all the applicants, 91 have been rejected. The legislature has made provision for the erection of two new buildings, to accommodate 100. One will be ready June 1. The institution still wants a chapel, a farm, and more water. Provision has been made for the last of the received, were three colored, and no females; deaths by cholera in 1833, and 1835, 28; profits, to Sept. 30, 1835, \$9,214 49. Ohio.—New Penitentiary at Columbus.—Convicts, Dec. 1835, 276, of whom were one female and 22 colored; deaths, six out of an average of 231; new buildings going up,on the Auburn plan simplified, with good economy.

The McLean Asylum of Charlestown, Mass. I ne. McLean Asylum of Charlestown, Mass. has proved by experiment, that the ordinary means of grace, such as family worship, where reading the Scriptures, singing, prayer, and preaching the gospel are exercises, are most soothing and restorative to the Insane. The bare announcement of this fact is all that the Christian will require.

Christian will require.

Rhode Island has no Asylum for poor Lunatics; though Mr. Ormsbee, of the committee of the Dexter Asylum in Providence, recently stated that there were in that institution about 20 Insane, who could not be treated as the course in the right in the region of the committee of the Dexter Asylum in a providence of resident chaplains.

appointed to ix the location, who were to meet at Albany, May 5.

Ohio.—The number of Insane, Idiotic and Blind exceeds 600. In 1835, the legislature appropriated \$2,000 to furnish a site for an Asylum for poor Lunatics, and appointed commissioners, who have purchased, as a site, 30 acres of land, one mile from the state house in Columbian approximation of \$15,000 for the content of the conten of man, one more from the state nouse in Columbus. An appropriation of \$15,000 for expenses for the year from the legislature and the immediate erection of the building were expected.

District of Columbia.—No Asylum for poor.

STATE PRISONS.

Maine.—Commissioners on a system of Prison Discipline and the place and plan of a new prison, after examining many prisons, report in favor of the Auburn plan, and Hallowell as the place.

A Revival in the State Prison at Thomaston A Revival in the State Prison at Thomaston has been reported by Rev. Job Washburn, pastor of the first Baptist church in that town, who acts as chaplain. He says, April 23, "It is now five or six weeks since the first appearance of this blessed work, and every week has added some to the number of hopeful converts. About fifteen or sixteen profess to have hope. Two or three however, I consider doubtful cases. Quite a number appear serious. The prisoners are all furnished with a Bible or Testament. There is also a prison library of well selected moral and religious books. They have one

ties and small pox. Profits on labor, \$25,819
36. The business of lock-making is given up, because it is found bad policy to teach bad men how locks may be picked. Accounts of the moral character of discharged convicts are en-

couraging.

The foundation of the Female Penitentiary at Sing Sing was laid last Fall. The Agent-has in his hands, money enough to build a pris-on for 200 female convicts. The present num-ber is 24.

At Auburn, convicts at the close of last year,

At Auburn, converts at the close of last year, 659; deaths, about 13-4 per cent. Profits, 87, 388 38. Its moral condition was never better than now. No progress has been made in erecting a Female Penitentiary.

report establishes each of these points in detail, by a comparison of facts.

Maryland.—The legislature has appropriated \$20,000 for constructing work shops on the radiating plan, for easy inspection of convicts.

They are to be finished this season. Prisoners,

nity was of less that one year's duration, the cases of reformation among those still in Prison

Auburn plan simplified, with good economy.

Missouri.—About \$100,000 have been expended in erecting a State Prison on the Auburn plan at Jefferson City. The reports of this Society were the exciting cause.

Upper Canada.—The New Penitentiary has gone just a pressure.

gone into operation. Convicts, 62; three colored; three females. No deaths. Prayers are read every evening by the Warden.

Meetings designed for seamen were never so fully attended. In the great congregation, and in less public assemblies, there has been a fixedness of attention and a solemnity of manner, which proclaimed that it was to the sailor the acceptable year of the Lord. It is impossible to ascertain the number of those who give evidence of a change of heart; but it is known that very many seamen who were one year ago living without God and without hope in the world, are now looking for that blessed hope District of Columbia.—No Asylum for poor Lunatics. Mr. Johnson of La. presented a resolution on the subject, at the last session of Congress, which was referred to the Committee on the District. A member of the Board of Health has been calling attention to the condition of the Insane in the common jail in Washington City.

Upper Canada. A letter from the Speaker of the Assembly, dated Toronto, Feb. 24, mentions a report to the Assembly, containing useful information. A member of the Executive Council estimates the Insane at one in one thousand inhabitants, or not less than 350 in ail. There is no Asylum in the Province.

STATE FRISOSS. and the glorious appearing of the Great God, even our Saviour Jesus Christ. Three vessels nonmas since, i visited the Bethet on Fort Hill.
It became a Bethel indeed to my soul. When
seated in that house, old things passed away,
and all things became new. The next morning I sailed. I called the officers and men aft, and told them the change in my feelings, and informed them that it would be one of the rules of the ship, to have prayers in the cabin at least once a day. By the grace of God, as I commenced I have been able to continue; I have menced I have been able to continue; I have been absent three months. All has been on board peace and harmony. And to crown my joy, when absent, my beloved wife hopes she has become a Christian. We used to think before, we were happy; but see, said he, the tears starting in his eyes, the three days I have been at home has been at our house a heaven on earth."

on earth."
In addition to the public worship of God of the Sabbath, other meetings have been held, during the evening of each week. These meetings frequently have been intensely inter-esting. In them our sea-faring brethren ex-

RELIGIOUS.

ECLESIASTICAL LAW.

The following decision of the commit can have no weight; because if they find the charges to be true, still they emain insufficient to justify a dissolution. The following decision of the pulses of the Spream Judicial Court, delivered at the April Committee and the pulse of the Spream Judicial Court, delivered at the April Committee and the pulse of the Spream Judicial Court, delivered at the April Committee and the pulse of the Spream Judicial Court, delivered at the April Committee and the Court is to determ the Spream Judicial Court, delivered at the April Committee and the Court is to determ the spream Judicial Court, delivered at the April Court of the Court of the Spream Judicial Court, delivered at the April Court of the Spream Judicial Court, delivered at the April Court of the Court of the Spream Judicial Court, delivered at the April Court of the Judicial Court, delivered to the pulse of the Spream Judicial Court, delivered to the pulse of the Spream Judicial Court, delivered to the pulse of the Spream Judicial Court, delivered to the Judicial Court, delivered to thank God for his goodness and merey to me the chief of siners." This man is now a mate of a vessel.

It were paid for his support. The earnings of the prison, the last year, exceeded all expenses by \$7,000.

Rhode Island.—A new State Prison is now building on the plan of Haviland, intended for solitary confinement day and night, but admitting a liary confinement by night and labor by day.

Connecticut.—The number of prisons at Wethersfeld has diminished from 207 to 201; commitments, from 75 to 66; recommitments, from 8 x to five. Deaths, 4 per cent; average in seven previous years, 11-2 per cent, profits, \$6,005 49; average in eight previous years, \$4,637 24.

New York.—The State Prison at Sing Sing was built for 1,000 convicts, and in the expectation that the number from that District of the State would be 1,200. In 1831, there were 980; year before last, \$43; last year, 796. Deaths last year, nearly 4 per cent, some from casualties and small pox. Profits on labor, \$22,819 36. The business of lock-making is given up, because it is found bad policy to teach kad man.

Twenty-two, since the presentation of our last annual report, have been admitted to its communion. The seamen who have united with the church, the past year, are considered as peculiarly devoted in their attachment to the cause of Christ. One of the number, formerly chief mate of a ship, is now studying for the

try.

Depository and Registry.—The Depository has been kept open as usual. The number of scamen who visit the office increases with every successive year. The desire among scamen to obtain Bibles, tracts, and other religious publications has manifestly increased. Nor has this desire been without its salutary influence. The truth contained in these publications has checked, in many instances, the saider in his felle and in many instances, the sailor in his folly and in any instances, the satior in his folly and sin, and eventually, we believe, led him to the Lamb of God. "Have you got the tract called the Poor Sarah," said an old weather beaten tar to the Pastor of the Mariner's church, as he entered the office—"I want to get one." "Why tar to the Pastor of the Mariner's church, as he entered the office—"I want toget one." "Why that tract? Will not another do as well?" was the reply. "Perhaps, Sir, it will, but I want that tract. It is very dear to me. Under God, I owe all my hopes of heaven to it. I got hold of it while at sea. It made me feel that I was a signer. I trust I found Poor Sarah's Saviour to be my Saviour. I bless God that that tract was ever written."

There have been distributed from the office the past year 402 Bibles, and 146 Testaments.

There have been distributed from the office the past year 402 Bibles, and 146 Testaments, and several hundred thousand pages of tracts, and a large quantity of religious pamphlets and newspapers. We continue to be still indebted to our young friends, the members of the Ju-venile Marine Bible Societies for our supply of Bibles. It will be perceived by our Bible Report, that the amount of their donations have

of Bibles. It will be perceived by our pain Report, that the amount of their donations have exceeded any previous year.

The Directors would also acknowledge a don Company of tracts from the A. The Directors would also acknowledge a donation of a liberal supply of tracts from the A. T. Society at Boston and also 15,000 of Sailor's Temperance Almanaes from the N. Y. State Temperance Society. These have been almost all distributed to those scamen who navagate our waters. These publications together with the Bible have been placed on board ships, as

Bible have been placed on board ships, as they were about to sail.

The Library.—The Directors would notice with peculiar pleasure the project of the American Tract Society, to furnish as soon as the necessary funds can be procured, each vessel with a library of its standard volumes. They regard it one of the most feasible and efficient ways of doing good to scamen that has been devised. While at sea, shut out from the world, separated from the temptations which every where meet them on shore, their situation is peculiarly favorable for the reception of the truth which these volumes contain. Nor is this merely theory. "May I keep that book?"—the book was Dodridge's Rise and Progress; "while I am in port," said a mate of a

ings, "I am twenty-three years of age. I left my poor old mother seven years ago. I commenced drinking and soon forgot her instruction. I became a drunkard. In my sober moments, I used to think of my mother and of all that she taught me; and then I was miserable. But blessed be God, he did not cast me off forever. Last voyage I began to think of my mother, and the instruction she gave me. I resolved never more to taste of strong drink. I began to pray, but I had no Bible nor was there any on board of the ship. I found a religious book, the n board of the ship. I found a religious book, the Christian Reader. That I read again and again Christian Render. That I read again and a and cried to God. He heard the sailor's cry. spoke peace to my soul. I hope soon to see my old mother, and praise God with her for his mercy to her prodigal son. "Oh," continued the young man, "that all would read these good

books."

Sailor Boarding House.—See the Recorder for April 22. The Directors still appeal to merchants and others, for the means of paying for the house purchased for a "Sailor's Home."

Savings Bank.—The number of those who make deposits from their earnings increases, and the influence on their character is benefi-

State of the Treasury.—By a reference to our treasurer's report, it will be perceived that our receipts have hardly equalled our expenditures. The Society is consequently in debt. We must still look to our friends and the friends of Zion for funds to defray the current expensive the state of the state o penses of the Society, and to discharge the debt which is now embarrassing our operations.

MASS, SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY. Abstract of the fourth Annual Report, prepared for the Bos-ton Recorder.

Agencies.—Instead of three, only one could be procured—Mr. C. C. Beaman, who visited 34 towns in Franklin and Worcester Counties. The Secretary and General Agent has, as usual, conducted the correspondence, edited the Visiter, and superintended the other publications of the Society. He has prepared eight small works, which have been published; travelled 3,403 miles; visited 108 towns and parishes; attended 12 County meetings, preached and made addresses 114 times.

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

Publications.—During the year, 28 new books, eight new editions, and 48 cards have been published. The importance of raising the character of S. S. Books, has been felt by the Managers, by the writers of books, and by the public; and there is reason to believe that gratpublic; and there is reason to believe that gratifying progress has been made.—A Descriptive Catalogue of the Society's publications has been published for gratuitous distribution. The subscription to the Visiter has increased, more than 2,000. Newcomb's Question Book, just published, it is hoped, will meet the demand for a book "more substantial and thorough than any now in use."

The Depository, under the care of Mr. C. C. Dean, has increased in business. Besides our own publications, it contains several hundred miscellaneous works which have been examinmiscellaneous works which have been examined and approved; also, the publications of the American, Mass. Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal S. S. Unions, at the same prices at which those Unions sell them. Our publications are kept for sale at Lowell, Salem, Springfield, Worcester, Dover, N. H., Keene, N. H., Augusta, Bangor, Portland and Wiscasset, Me. Providence, R. I. Hartford, Ct. New York, Albany, and Rochester, N. Y. Philadelphia, Easton and Pittsburgh, Pa. Richmond, Va. Cincinnati and Jefferson, Ohio, Natchez, Mi. and Charleston, S. C. Donations for the South, West and Foreign Lands.—During the four years of the Society's

Lands.—During the four years of the Society's existence, Sabbath Schools in Mass, have contributed about \$2,268 00, to furnish destitute Schools at the South and West and in Canada Schools at the South and West and in Canada and other foreign lands with our publications. Donations for this object last year, about \$\$68 00. One entire set has been sent to Dr. Philips' Society, South Africa; one to Bombay; and one to Rio Janeiro. At the West, it is thought that these books, especially those on Church History, are of great use in checking the progress of Romanism. The Board recommend monthly collections in schools for these purposes.

poses.

Future Operations.—As the publishing department has hitherto sustained the Society, and enabled it to aid the churches gratuitously, by S. S. Agencies, &c. instead of asking contributions for its support; and as its success has been in proportion to its enterprise and the extent of its operations; the Managers propose continually to enlarge and extend that department. To do this successfully, they need only the continued and undivided sympathy and patronage of the churches.

the continued and undivided sympathy and pat-ronage of the churches.

Doctrinal Instruction.—That greater promi-nence might be given in schools to doctrinal in-struction, the Society have published 10,000 copies of the Assembly's Catechism; which, with an edition published at Salem, are nearly all sold. The subject has been extensively dis-cussed, and the demand for such instruction is evidently increasing. Newcomb's Questions, it is hoped, will be found valuable in this re-spect.

spect.
REVIVALS, in different parts of the State, especially in Sabbath Schools, have been more frequent for the last six months than formerly.

frequent for the last six months than formerly.
Holden.—Revival last Autumn, principally in the Sabbath School. Thirty-five of the scholars indulged hope.

Franklin.—A revival has been in progress nearly six months. In the Sabbath School and Bible Class are about 30 hopeful converts.

Fitchburgh.—Hopeful converts, about 30, of whom 21 have joined the church.

Greenwich.—Fifty hopeful converts, nearly all of whom were connected with the school.

West Boylston.—The Pastor writes, "One hundred or more members of the School, we hope, have been converted." hope, have been converted."

Pittsfield .- Of 25 who indulge hope, 14 have joined the church.

Westford.—about twenty attend an inquiry
meeting, of whom 17 are young men, and three

indulge hope.
Northbridge Village.—Several cases of seriousness and hope.

Grafton.—Some hopeful conversions. The

school increases in interest and in numbers.

Harveich.—A powerful revival, in consequence of which most, if not all, the teachers, when the school opens in the Spring, will be

Waltham. - Many of the scholars, it is be-Ware, East Parish.—Some indications of a revival; increase of interest in the school; two or three apparent conversions.

Reading, South Parish.—Revival now in

progress, commencing the week before Fast.

Cohasset.—Revival lately commenced, and 10 or 12 indulge hope.

Hamilton.—A S. S. prayer meeting is held on
Sabbath morning. There has been a revival

in the school.

Wenham.—Nine, who had been members of Ashburnham.—Of 19 now propounded, 16 belong to the school. Of 25 hopeful converts the

belong to the school. Of 25 hopeful converts in November, 18 were members of the school. Seekonk.—A revival just commencing. Charlestown.—In the Winthrop Sabbath School, 25 have become hopefully pious. Nantucket.—Revival has been in progress six months. Of the teachers, who include hope, 16 have joined the church; also 16 out of 40 scholars who include hope.

New Rowley.—About 20 connected with the school have joined the church during the year. Green street, Boston.—Within the year, six scholars and five teachers have joined the

scholars and five teachers have joined the church. The presence of the Holy Spirit is still enjoyed. Worcester First.—There are some inquirers

Worcester First.—I here are some inquirers and some rejoice in hope.

Barre.—The revival has been in progress for some time. From 25 to 30 under 16, nearly all members of the school, appear to be converted. Of these, 20 expect soon to unite with the church. Forty persons, over 16, have already professed their hope, all of whom are now members of the school, as most of them were before their conversion. were before their conversion.

now members of the school, as most of them were before their conversion.

The report speaks in detail, of 13 auxiliary Societies; of Adult Classes in about 20 places; of the S. S. Concert; of Teachers; of Infant Classes in Sabbath Schools; of Juvenile Benevolence; of Juvenile Music; of Juvenile Benevolence; of Juvenile Music; of Juvenile Temperance Societies; of the labors of Pastors in connection with Sabbath Schools; of Obstacles to success; of the Happy Influence of Sabbath Schools, and of several other topics, for which the reader is referred to the entire document, as it will be published by the Society.

Summar.—The number of schools reported is 256. Connected with these schools are 5,411 teachers and superintendents, 41,245 scholars, including the members of such Bible and Infant classes as are connected with the Sabbath Schools, from which reports, this year, have not been received, reported last year 585 teachers, 3,851 scholars, and 5,036 volumes. These, added to the above, make 290 schools, 5,994 teachers and superintendents, 45,126 scholars and 73,555 volumes. In 91 schools, the aggregate increase of scholars during the year, is 2,585; and in 52 schools, the aggregate decrease of scholars during the year, is 2,585; and in 52 schools, the aggregate decrease of scholars in the schools which here reported, taken togetlier, 608. Oschundred and sixty-eight teachers and one thousand three sixty-eight teachers and one thousand

nevolent Associations are reported.

This summary does not include the schools in Hampden county, as they have never been connected with this Society.

onnected with this Society.
Conclusion.—This survey of the Sabbath
Schools connected with this Society, while it
should deeply humble every friend of the cause
hat he has done no more, should encourage all in their future labors, and prompt to more untiring fidelity. These results of another year all in their future labors, and promptuniting fidelity. These results of unother year confirm the belief, that there is hardly a spot in the whole vineyard of our God, where the labors of the private Christian promise a more certain and abundant harvest, than the one cultivated and abundant harnest, than the one cutteriors by this Society. The soil is warm and mellow, the thorns and thistles of sin and sinful habits are, comparatively, few, and easily destroyed, and the rains and dews and genial influences of heaven are abundantly bestowed. The harvest from a handful of seed sown here, often "shaketh like Lebanon." Who, then, can disregard the Saviour's command, "Go work in my vine-

yard."

Friends of the young! enter this portion of the vineyard, and with faith and confidence in God, plant the seed, and water it with your tears and your prayers, and the great Lord of the vineyard will give the increase—an increase to his own glory and your everlasting joy and rejoicing.

MASS, MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Abstract of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Report, presented by the Executive Committee on Tuesday evening, 24th inst; prepared for the Boston Recorder.

The object of this Society is, to carry out The object of this Society is, to carry our God's revealed purposes of mercy to Zion, to extend her own limits within our own country, to publish and urge her claims, and concentrate her efforts on the grand point of duty, the conversion of the world to Christ. Where conversion of the world to Carist. Where they have not yet passed the period of infancy, and need support, we extend to them the arm of help and the language of encouragement. When they have guage of encouragement. When they have become enfeebled by age or the assaults of ene-mies, we endeavor to strengthen and reanimate them. We would comfort Zion; yea, we would comfort all her waste places, and make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the Lord.

During the past year, a less amount of active agency has been employed than in some preceding years, for the collection of funds.

The amount received into the Treasury the year

past, is \$24,722,22—including a balance in the Treasury on last settlement, of \$8,922,55.

Expenditures from the Treasury, during the year past, is \$18,801,22, leaving in the Treasury the 21st

smitted to the parent society, the year past, Expended in Massachusetts, \$8,322,22.

Seventy-two missionary stations have been occupied the past year by seventy-one mission-

Eight houses of worship have been built by the members of the assisted societies, for the accommodation of their families and the communities in which they live.

It is computed that more than ten thousar

persons attend on the ministrations of the mis-sionaries; and that 3,671 of these profess faith

In forty-one churches, 355 persons have been added during the year.

In thirty-one congregations, there are 2,847
Sabbath School pupils.

The Bible classes in sixteen congregations

nbrace 508 youth. The collections for Home Missions, in twentysix congregations, amount to \$762,88, and other objects of benevolence, to \$1, 821 27.

In nineteen congregations there has been un-usual attention to religion. In eight of these, the revivals have been marked and powerful. Commonly the immediate sphere of the mis-sionary's labor is very limited; or, if otherwise, it has long been neglected, and is overgrown with thorns, and nettles cover the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof is broken down He has few to sympathize in his trials or share

Seven missionaries have been dismissed from their pastoral charge; and eleven have been installed pastors during the year. These frequent changes in the pastoral relations of the missionaries are to be traced, in many instances, to the principle now often adopted in their settlement; viz. that the relation shall be dissolved on three or six month's notice of either party; or, that the relation shall expire by its vn limitation to three or five years.

Classification of the Churches.—Of the seven-

ty-two churches assisted, forty are of compar-atively recent origin. Most of them are still and embrace not many of the rich, nor the cated in scaports, where a large proportion of the people are seafaring men, absent from their families much of the year. Nine of them are planted in the bosom of manufacturing villages, where the fixed population is small, and where the mass of mind to be moved by the truth is constantly changing. Sixteen or eighteen of them are so small and circumstances so unpropitious to their increase, that for many years, probably, they will require an amount of annual aid, equal to what they have hitherto received.

In a few cases, contiguous feeble churches ought to unite their small means and support one pastor between them. Charity does not require, nor wise policy permit the bestowment of \$500 pr. ann. on two congregations within six or eight miles of each other, when their ag-gregate numbers do not exceed 200 souls. The sum is sufficient to sustain five missiona-

ries in far more promising fields of labor.

Obstacles to Success.—The chief obstacle Obstacles to Success.—The chief obstacle to success lies in the prevailing negligence of the means of grace. Most of the missions are planted in towns, where for many years the ministry has had at best but a negative character; or where error has long abounded; and where of course the Sabbath is little honored, and the sanctuary despised. It is an arduous labor, to remove indifference; to cast down prejudice; to root up error, and cleanse the Augean stable of an imbecile or corrupt ministry.

A feeble Church made Strong.—The church in Southborough, which has been assisted five years, and owes its prosperity under God to the friends of Home Missions, will ask no further aid. "At a recent meeting of my church,"

ter aid. "At a recent meeting of my church,"
sys the Pastor, "they voted to return thanks
the M. M. S. for the aid which has been so kindly granted them in their weakness, and to say to you that no further assistance will be solicited for this place, but that they will endeavor to defray their expenses alone." This voluntary relinquishment of aid, connected as it is, with a distinct recognition of obligation to the sister churches that have bestowed it, is grateful.

Newly planted and revived Churches.—More than thirty churches that have formerly received that have now their privileges with. kindly granted them in their weakness, and to

aid in Mass. now enjoy their privileges without reliance on the Missionary Society. Re-ports have been received from fourteen of these the past year; stating their present condition. From these reports it appears, 1. That the aggregate number of members in these 14 churches, when they applied for aid

to the M. M. S. was 403. Since that time, there have been added to them, 2,479: their t number, is 2 313

present number, is 2,313.
2. In ten of these congregations (ten only report on this point) the average number of worshippers is 3,325.
3. In ten of them, there are 2,247 Sabbath

scholars.

4. In four of them, are 3,655 subscribers to the pledge of total abstinence; in all of them the cause of Temperance is firmly sustained.

5. In ten of them, the annual contributions to the cause of benevolence amount to \$3,317; more than \$330 each.

Allowing that these ten churches received

\$500 each in the course of five years; the amount of their receipts from Missionary funds would be \$5,000; but at their present rate of contribution to the treasury of the Lord (and it is interested in the course of the Lord (and it is interested in the course of the Lord (and it is interested in the course of the Lord (and it is interested in the course of the Lord (and it is interested in the course of the Lord (and it is interested in the course of the Lord (and it is interested in the course of the Lord (and it is interested in the course of the Lord (and it is interested in the course of the Lord (and it is interested in the course of the Lord (and it is interested in the course of the Lord (and it is interested in the Lord (and it is inte tion to the treasury of the Lord (and it is increasing every year) in five years they will have returned more than \$16,500. Is not this a profitable investment then of the "talents" given us by the Lord, for improvement in his service? Can any man better employ a portion of the substance loaned him by heaven for the upbuilding of the church, than in the support of Home Missions? This however is a matter of inferior consideration, if compared with the hundreds of conversions to Christ, and, the thousands brought under the immediate influence of evangelical truth, in the sanctuary, Bible class, Sabbath school, &c.

the thousands brought under the influence of evangelical truth, in the sanctuary, Bible class, Sabbath school, &c.

The General Cause of Home Missions in New England.—Each of the New England States, except Rhode Island, is now vigorously sustaining its own domestic missions, and freely contributing to the prosperity of the American Zien in other directions. Vermont collects and distributes her three or four thousand dollars a year; New Hampshire, her six or seven thousand; Connecticut, her ten or twelve thousand, and Massachusetts her eighteen or twenty thousand. And even Rhode Island is putting forth efforts that indicate a rapid growth to manhood and independence. These are the regular fruits of the Home Missionary enterprize that commenced in Connecticut less than forty years ago, and for successive years was sustained by contributions, amounting only to two or three thousand dollars a year. "Not unto us, not unto us, but unto thy name, O Lord! be the glory."

AM. TRACT SOCIETY, BOSTON. ostract of the twenty second Annual Report, prepared for the Boston Recorder.

Relying on the agency of the Holy Spirit fo access, the primary object of this Society ever as been, now is, and we trust ever will be, the onversion of men of every language and nation to the Lord Jesus Christ. The means we mploy for this are, the revealed truths of God. o stated and explained on the pages of the 827 ublications of the Society, as at once to attract, istruct and impress our fellow men in all the aried relations and circumstances of life.

During the past year, we have been enabled. nore extensively than in any former year, to note the friends of Christ, both by the press and from the pulpit, to renewed and higher ef-fort; by personally laboring for the conversion of individuals in connection with presenting suitable tracts to them; by the more extensive of individuals in connection with presenting suitable tracts to them; by the more extensive circulation of our books, and by pecuniary contributions. We believe that in no former period has the Tract cause stood higher in the estimation of the Christian community, as a valuable auxiliary to all kindred institutions; and as combining in itself one of the most important human agencies for the salvation of men and for hastening on the universal triumphs of the Christian religion. Pastors and churches have cordially welcomed our appeals, and cheerfully aided our designs. The report of our Treasurer shews, that in no former year have they afforded a more liberal patronage. Another day, we trust, will shew that some, during the year, have made a more valuable offering to the cause and to Christ, than that of silver or gold, by consecrating themselves to the work of personally laboring for the salvation of men.

Receipts and Expenditures.

Balance in the treasury, May 10, 1835, 81081 56
Donations from Individuals, Congregations
and Auxiliaries, 15,339 64 Legacies, Sale of Books and Tracts and Temperan

publications, nterest allowed by John Tappan, Esq. (former treasurer,)

Total Receipts,
Paid American Tract Society, N. York, for foreign distribution,
For Books, Tracts and other publications, For books, Tracts and other publications, sold at Depository, For folding, stitching and binding, All other expenses, as per items in the treas-Balance in treasury, May 10, 1836,

The whole amount at the disposal of the S20, 139 to year, exceeds the whole amount of last year, more than \$6,000.

The total amount donations and legacies exceeds the

amount of last year, \$2,516,13.

The amount of sales exceeds that of last year, \$3764,

43. be whole amount of donations from Maine this year, \$3,117,32—of which \$500 was from Ladies in Portland.

From New Hampshire, \$1,765,86. From Vermont, \$1072.23; of which \$100

From Vermont, \$1072,23; of which \$100 was from an individual in Windsor. From Massachusetts, \$9,424,75; of which \$310,14 was from the Springfield Auxiliary, and \$497 from two congregations and one family in Worcester.

The Gen neral Conference of Maine, at their meeting in June last, voted to endeavor to raise \$4,000 during the year. The amount received from that State is \$882 68 short of \$4,000. It is supposed, however, that the amount sub-scribed and collected and not yet remitted to our treasury, will make up this deficiency. But if it should not, it will not be owing to the want of interest in the Tract cause among the minister and churches in that State. The Conference, at the same meeting, voted to raise within six months, \$100,000 for the Theological in six months, \$100,000 for the Theological Seminary at Bangor. This was accomplished within that time, and the amount raised was indeed \$130,000, an effort unprecedented in the history of New England, and a noble monument to the liberality and energy of the friends of learning and religion. This enterprise, accomplished within that State in so short a time, may reasonably be expected to effort these gees may reasonbly be expected to effect these con-tributions for other benevolent objects for the

year at least.
Foreign Distribution.—In accordance with Foreign Distribution.—In accordance with the resolutions adopted at our last annual meet-ing, renewedly pledging our co-operation with the Parent Society at New York, in the work of foreign distribution, we have remitted to that Society the sum of \$10,000 and appropriated as follows: as follows:

China, (of which \$200 for missionaries of Prot. Epis Church,) Singapore and Indian Archipelago, Siam, (of which \$200 for American Bapt. Miss. Tamul people

Sandwich Islands. Smyrna Mis Greece, (of which \$300 for Prot. Epis. Mission,) 600 Mission at Constantinople.

Of which \$7,000 was for use of the mi missionaries connected with the Baptist and Episcopal churches, and \$1,900 for Russia, France, Germany and the Moravian brethren. The whole amount paid by this Society, the four years past, is \$27,385, more than one fourth part of the \$160,000 paid by the Possian to the Steeley.

our the part of the \$100,000 paid by the Parent society in the same period. The extent to which this Society shares in the labors of the which this Society shares in the habors of the Parent Society may be seen in their late report, which states that one-third of their receipts for foreign appropriations the last year, and one-fifth of their total receipts for the same period, were paid them by this Society. Gratuitous Distribution.—No worthy appli-

tion for our publications for gratuitous distribution has been refused. We know of no abuse of this important branch of our opera-tions, but believe that these donations have been judiciously bestowed, and productive of good to the souls of men.

Immediately after the last annual meeting,

minionacty after the control of the secretary of that Society, acknowledging the secretary of the books and expressing their thanks or the donation. Communications have also cen received from Rev. W. S. White, Agent or the Virginia Tract Society, giving an ac-

ount of the distribution of these books in that tate, and of the good that is doing by them. The number of distinct grants to individuals dt to various benevolent and literary institu-ons is 200. Given to individuals, and to Sotions is 200. Given to individuals and to Societies, to encourage them in the circulation of the volumes, 2,067,000 pages. Whole amount of Graluitous Distribution, 3,964,785 pages. Cost including those delivered to members and Directors, at 1,300 pages for a dollar, 82,962,57.

Volume Enterprise.—When the American Tract Society at New York resolved to supply with its Standard Evangelical Volumes the entire accessible population of the United States, and this Society pledged its co-operation in this noble enterprise, it was thought by some that most of these books were so common in New England that the demand for them here would not be great. But already the demand within not be great. But already the demand within our field, during some parts of the year, has been greater than we could supply, and yet the work of supplying the families generally has

Search begun.

The Parent Society was usable to meet our orders for the books ready bound, so great was the demand upon their Depository. Finding that they could furnish the books unbound, the e ordered 23,000 volumes in sheets. and had them bound in this city on as good terms as they were done in New York. These difficulties in furnishing the books greatly embarrassed those individuals and associations who had made arrangements for entering at once upon the work of supplying whole counties and towns, before our harbors and rivers should be closed with ice, and the bad travelling should be closed with ice, and the bad traveling of the winter season render its prosecution impracticable, and the interest awakened by our Agents and public meetings should subside.

We are now prepared to answer all order for the books; and the Parent Society has so

or the books; and the Parent Society has so enlarged their printing and binding operations, as to meet at once the demands of the country. Our only fear on this subject now is, the want of funds to keep our Depository adequately supplied with the books. Probably this Society has never been doing

much good in our own country, and esp ally in New England, as we now are doin y the circulation of these books; and we tru be churches of New England will not suffithe churches of New England win no.
the Society to be embarrassed for want of means
to prosecute this work, until the entire popula-

to prosecute this work, until the entire popula-tion of our country is supplied.

The excellent character of these books, the durable and attractive style in which they are done up, together with their being sold at cost, renders them very acceptable and available to all classes of the community. When individu-als or associations have undertaken to supply towns or counties, we have made a donation of one-fifth the books ordered. This plan has at forded encouragement to undertake the work and the experiment has proved that, generally four-fifths of the books are readily paid for leaving one-fifth to give to those who are una-ble or unwilling to purchase. The Conference of churches in one county in New Hampshire, after discussing the question, what shall be done to remedy the neglect of public worship done to remedy the neglect of public worship in the county? resolved to supply every family, so far as practicable, with these books, as the best remedy available. Several other counties in New Hampshire and Maine have undertaken to supply their respective counties. Several pastors, who have long witnessed the good effect of these books in their own congregations, have ordered them on their own responsibility, for the supply of their own and neighboring towns. These orders have, in some instances. towns. se orders have, in some instances amounted to \$300 and \$400, from one pastor. Many instances of the divine blessing attending the perusal of these volumes have come to the nowledge of the committee.

MERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

ddress of the Secretary, Rev. Dr. Cogswell, at the Annu-nual Meeting at New York; furnished by request for the

I rise, Mr. President, to present a resolution, tion with a few remarks.

The work to which reference is here made, the supply of the world with heralds of sal-ation. How divine the work! It is instruis the supply wation. How divine the work! It is instru-mentally carrying into completion what God himself commenced. Jesus Christ was an am-bassador from heaven, and all his ministers have a celestial commission. How immense the work! the supply of the world—the whole world! Eighteen centuries have rolled their ample round since the Saviour enjoined upon his disciples, Pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest. At that time one hundred thousand ministers would probably have furnished an adequate supply for the then known world; now the demand is for no less than six hundred thousand. And it remains for the church in its nineteenth century to arise in all her energy and with the blessing of God meet this demand.

ed views and benevolence as extensive as the world—Worcester, Porter, and Phillips, whose names are venerated on earth and are honored in heaven, were among his founders. Its desires are commensurate with the happiness of a world of undying souls, and its aims are their salvation. In its operations, it institutes no inquiry respecting the shiboleths of a party, but only respecting the grand essentials of religion. It would contemplate the whole body of Christi as a seamless garment. It proffers aid to all worthy applicants; and elects not, in particular, for patronage, this denomination of Christians or that institution of learning. Young men of different evangelical communions are this year assisted at 159 different literary and theological institutions. It commenced its operations in a catholic spirit and has ever maintained a uniform course of procedure. -Worcester, Porter, and Phil operations in a catholic spirit and has ever maintained a uniform course of procedure. Thus broad in principle and pacific in action, it would endeavor to accomplish the object it has in view, and it is willing that other socie-ties should operate in the way of their own election. It would avoid all strife and colliselection. It would avoid all strife and collisions as destructive of Christian feeling, and as a great obstacle to the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, which consisted in right-cousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. As Abraham said to Lot, so says this society to all similar institutions, "Let there be no strift I pray the between me and thee, for we are brethren. Is not the whole land before thee? If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand. the final will take the left name, then I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left." Its language to all persons is, if you are pleased with our princi-ples and mode of operation, we shall be happy to have you adopt them and co-operate with us in this good cause. But if you prefer som other way of performing this work of the Lord we shall rejoice to have you labor in any you may deem best. Choose your own work in the Master's vineyard, and e to have you labor in any n be satisfied; but for the glory of God, the hono of Christ, and the salvation of souls, choosome way and work, and not be idle. If we differ in this matter, let us agree to differ, an not spend in contention precious time and sa rifice precious holy influence, while the block of the content of nortal souls is found in the skirts of ou of immortal souls is found in the skirts of our garments. It is not to be expected, that all men, possessing, as they do, different natural constitutions, different education, and consequently different prejudices, would think exactly alike in regard to the plan of educating

minds; or act uniformly in a cause like this so extended and multifarious in its operation and which comes in contact with so many lit rary and theological institutions. To all wh rary and theological institutions. To all whe are disposed to engage in controversy on this subject, our reply is, We are doing a great work, so that we cannot come down; we have not time to devote to this purpose. Who would thus be retarded in this enterprise, while such multitudes of souls are plunging into perditions fast as time can want them thither? The must be no delay in this work, but a spee must be no delay in this work, but a speedy accomplishment of it. Gratitude to the great Head of the church demands it; the salvation of undying souls demands it; and the glory of God demands it. These considerations press to immediato, untiring, agonizing effort. It is now, Sir, more than twenty years since

this society commenced operations; but, comparatively speaking, how little has it accomplished! True, it has assisted about 2,500 in a greater or less degree, of introducing to the publisher \$000 in the beautiful by the speaking the speaki inistry 800 individuals, most of who numerry soo individuals, most of whom are now living and laboring faithfully for Jesus Christ. But what are these compared with the number required? Instead of one thousand, the society should this day have under its pat-ronage at least five thousand. Far greater efforts should be made than ever torts should be made than ever have been for the promotion of this cause. Hitherto we have tamely exhorted pieus young men to enter the ministry; but now we must become press-men. We must go to them in the name of the Cap-tain of salvation and demand their service, tell-ing them if they will not forsake houses and ands, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters to minister to the salvation of souls, they must expect to incur the displeasure of Jesus Christ. Young men must pray over this subject far more than they ever have done, and settle the matter

of duty, in view of a perishing world, their own conscience, and the final judgment. Signs, Mr. President, break forth on every side and indicate that the world's redemption draweth nigh. A great work indeed is to b troduced; but it can be performed in the strength of the Lord of hosts. It was a great work to fight the battle of Waterloo. Much time was expended in preparation, but when the conflict had commenced, it was soon over. Prepara-tion has been making 6,000 years for the battle of the great day of God Almighty. The action is about to commence, and soon it will be an-nounced, "The kingdoms of this world have

become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever." This glorious conquest, Sir, is to be obtained principally through the instrumentality of a pious, learned, and efficient ministry. ninistry God will furnish. I will gi ing. This he will do, not by miracle, not by special calling and qualification as in the case of the apostles, but by human instrumentality accompanied by his Holy Spirit. In this bless accompanied by his Holy Spirit. I ed work, the American Education S which it is deemed specially important should be adopted by the Society at this meeting. The state of feeling in some parts of the country in reference to the whole subject of educating in-digent pious young men for the ministry seems to require such an action on our part. And with your permission, I will follow the resolution with a few remarks.

The down of the conversion of the whole subject of educating in-digent pious young men for the ministry seems to require such an action on our part. And with your permission, I will follow the resolution with a few remarks.

Con motion of Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, seconded by Rev. L. Dwight.

Resolved, that the social and commercial relations is a very interesting work, and has been published for the conversion of the work of a missionary cause the success, which has followed the efforts made in their behalf, encourage us to prosecute them with removed zeal.

On motion of Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, seconded by Rev. L. Dwight. Resolved. That the American Education Society, in view of the magnitude of the work in which it is engaged, and the vast importance of its speedy accomplishment, does most cordially rejoice in the efforts of all other Education Societies whose object is to increase the number of pious, learned and efficient Ministers of Jesus Christ.

The work to which reference is here made, who can labor, who ow how to labor, who her duty, and the work is accomplished; her grand vocation is fulfilled; her highest glory is attained. In view of these duties and prospects, we welcome into this god-like service all Edu-cation Societies, and rejoice, yea, and will rejoice in their efforts to raise up a pious, able, and efficient ministry. We present to them the right hand of fellowship, and wish them God-speed in this glorious cause.

CONVERSION OF IRELAND.

The Daily Advertiser copies the following from

late London paper:would probably have furnished an adequate ion with the work of the Not 100 miles from Cork a Roman Catholic clergy

what we have been taught to believe is no other than ployed armed force. The Dis-

Other instances, of a similar character, and thenticated, have been noticed in the papers. The Conversion of Ireland is not hopeless.

Roman Catholic Priests may become rational and pious. Witness, Wickliffe, Luther, Calvin, Beza and many others. May we not hope that such events will occur in the United States? May we not hope that some Priests will learn one truth after another and growing conscientious as they learn, teach the people one thing after another, till they produce a real reformation?" A priest who should take this course would probably do more good thon one who should at once abjure and attack the Pope.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, May 27, 1836.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Our paper goes to the press in the midst of them We give such accounts of their doings, as time and space permit. The abstracts of Reports will be found tain some facts of great interest. Next week, we shall give farther accounts of the transactions of the Societies, and reports of speeches.

BOSTON AUXILIARY EDUCATION SOCIETY. The Annual meeting was holden at Park Street Meetinghouse, on Monday evening, May 23. After prayer, Rev. Dr. Fay, the Report was made by the N. Adams. It stated that the amount received from the churches in this city and paid over to the Parent Society during the year, had been \$4,418,17. After some statements of the doings of the Parent Society (for which see the Recorder of last week,) it closed with remarks on "The Private Influence of the Ministry." The remarks we shall give next week.

The motion that the report be accepted, was susained by Rev. C. E. Stowe, Prof. in Lane Seminary. On motion of President Linsley, of Marietta College, Ohio, seconded by Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Lutherar

Resolved, That the salutary influence of the Ameri-Resolved, That the salutary influence of the American Education Society upon our literary institutions, ought to be acknowledged with fervent gratitude to Almighty God, and furnishes conclusive evidence that the Society is entitled to the countenance and support of the friends of learning and religion.

On motion of Rev. Ansel R. Clark, Editor of the

Ohio Observer, seconded by Rev. Mr. Brown, of St. Petersburgh, Russia, it was

Resolved, That, with the continued smiles of Diine Providence, the American Education Society will ever relinquish its efforts to fulfil the great commis-on of the ascended Saviour, and bring all nations to The exercises were closed with the Doxology, and

e Benediction by Rev. President Bates, of Middlebury College, Vermont.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY .- The Annual eeting was at Park street, Tuesday, May 24, at 11

the 23d Psalm, six verses, selected by a convict after his discharge, as descriptitive of his feelings through kingdom of her Lord and Master. If space the mercy of the Lord, were read by Rev. Mr. Brown. I could collect and submit to you many most An Abstract of the Annual report was read by the ing facts to show how deep is the hold wi

an seconded the acceptance and printing of the re-

On motion of J. E. Cowes, Esq. of Pertsmouth, N. H. seconded by Rev. Dr. Park, it was Resolved, that we will give unusual prominent the present time, to the claims of Poor Lunatics.

them from imprisonment, and provid-On motion of Rev. Wm. Crosby, of Charlestown

econded by Rev. H. Coleman, it was Resolved, that we regard with peculiar satisfac

e introduction of religious influence into Insane Asy-ms, and the fact, that judicious efforts of this kind are found by experience to be very soothing and re-storative to the Insane mind. The remarks of Mr. Crosby on this resolution

throw a light upon this subject, which will surprise many of our readers. We expect to give them entire, BOSTON SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.-The

Annual meeting was held at Park street, at 11 A. M. on Wednesday; James Means, Esq. Vice President, in the chair .- Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Vaill, of Portland. The Report was read by the Agent. The acceptance of the report was

Mr. Clark, of Sturbridge, seconded by Rev. Mr. Brown, Seamen's preacher at Portland, Me. On motion of Rev. Mr. Brown, of St. Petersburgh,

econded by Rev. Dr. Fay,

Resolved, that whilst the influence at present exerted by seamen, is generally inch hopes of the church for the conversi

Resolved, that the social and commercial relations of Seamen impose solemn obligation on the Philan-thropist and the Christian, to use all practicable means of improving his moral and religious character. On motion of L. M. Sargeant, Esq. seconded by

Hon. Wm. Reed, Resolved, that the respectability and usefulness of

Resolved, that the respectability and usefulness of sailors, in the service of the nation, of private individuals, in peace and in war, van in ne way be more effectually promoted than by their adoption of the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. Resolved, that the practice of total abstinence at sea, in temperance ships, will prove of but little advantage to those, who get drunk on shore, and who exchange the forecastle of a temperance ship for the dirty house of a drunken landlord.

Therefore resolved, that it is the duty of every ship.

Therefore resolved, that it is the duty of every ship master and owner, consignee, and supercargo, as well as of all others, who take an interest in the Seaman's welfare, to discountenance all sailor boarding houses, in which intoxicating liquors are furnished, and to induce sailors, as far as possible, to resort to temperance quarters, while in port, whether at home or in a foreign land.

they do not separate from the Reformed Charch on the contrary, they retarn to it, by le which has forsaken the vital truths of Christi

FROM OUR CORRESPODENT.

Paris, March 27, 1836 MY DEAR BROTHER, -In my last, I say ne account of the Paris Tract Society. give you some information respecting the French F_0 give you some information respecting the French F_{tot} eign Missionary Society, (Societe des Missions E_{val} eliques chez les Perples non Chretiens, etable

This Society was formed in 1823. It is a free uch interest to Americans that it owes its under God, in a great degree to American effort. This occurred in the following manner: The Rev. Jones King (now Rev. Dr. K.) had been spending some time in Paris, pursuing his studies preparatory for taking a professorship in Amherst College. While engaged in these studies, he received a por peal from the Rev. Mr. Fisk, who as then lab alone in the Palestine mission, his excellent fellor laborer, Mr. Parsons, having been removed from the field by death. It was a remarkable coincide that Mr. King's mind had been very much turned wards the missionary service for some time before received Mr. Fisk's letter. That letter decided h to comply with Mr. F.'s request to come and spend the years with him as a coadjutor in his labors in Paleston and the adjoining countries.

As soon as Mr. King had resolved to enter

this service, he thought it would be important to for a French Foreign Missionary Society, and go out un its auspices and dependent in a measure at least u its support. The proposition was well reco the little band of evangelical French, English American Christians in this city. After having s the Society formed and visited some of the chu in the South of France, Mr. K. set out for his field. labor. I need hardly add, what must be familiar your readers, that after having spent three ve that special service and completed his engagement. returned to France, and after having spent a little while here and in London he visited the United State and having labored there for the American Beard, several months, he decided to re-enter the Mission service and devote himself to it for life. Such is brief account of the origin of the Paris Society Evangelical Missions among the heathen.

The progress of the Society has been uniform and

couraging. Every year its income has increase until last year it exceeded 38,000 francs, which about \$7,125. Probably no other Society has so generally inter-

ed the hearts of the children of God in this kined as the Society for Evangelical Missions amon heathen. It is supported by Christians in every of the country. Auxiliary Societies are formed ever there are a few pious hearts to take an interes the conversion of the world. A majority of these Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong, President, in the Female Associations, showing that here also, in France woman who, though first in the transgression. The 88th Psalm, eight first and last verses, selected in the promise, "last at the cross and earlier by a prisoner, as descriptive of himself in prison; and sepulchre," is also readiest to bringing the of her heart and her hands to the promotion Secretary, Rev. Louis Dwight.

The Rev. Dr. Jeaks moved and the Rev. Dr. Codpoor Christians in France. In many places, lar lent Societies in America, or the Penny-a-wer ciations in England. Even children, by their boxes, add their little contributions to this good And wherever there is a heart filled with the Christ there is sympathy for this cause, prayer ascends daily to God for its success Almost from its commencement the So

supported a Missionary Institute, or establish which its missionaries might receive their e and training. It was absolutely necessa should do this. There were no institution where young men could well prepare for the among the heathen. There were no colle a sound evangelical influence where they cute their preparatory studies. Nor were the astitutions should have. The Society has t been shut up to the necessity of having an last of their ewn, where young men might prosecute studies from first to last. This Institution is est ed in Paris, quite near to the northern limit of city, in an elevated and pleasant situation. The Re-Mr. J. H. Grand Pierre has been for several years t Director, as he is termed, of this Seminary. In oth words, be is the Professor and almost chief instr and the students board and lodge with his fun Although Mr. G. has generally some assistant business of teaching, especially in the Latin and Greek languages, &c. yet the instruction in He is a very interesting work, and has been published ten or twelve years; and in addition to all, he pres alternately with the Rev. Mr. Audelsez in the chu in the Rue Taitbout and in one in Rue St. Man These diverse and heavy labors are too much fer an one man. Yet Mr. G. continues to go through the and is exceedingly popular as a preacher. I may be remark that he has published three volumes of sermons, and will soon, I understand, add a fourt May the Lord raise up many such men in this great but benighted country. Perhaps it may not be travelling too far out of the

way here to say, that the manner in which Mr. Gast Pierre conducts the monthly prayer meeting. first Monday evening of the month, for miss the heathen, is on the whole the best which I has ever seen. It consists in having two appr prayers, one at the commencement and the ether the close of the meeting, and the intermediate spent in the reading of accounts of various m

ons why the monthly concert so poorly attended in most cl States, is the wretched mann ed. If it were conducted by n vivacity, point and brevity with here, it would everywhere be resting, and one of the best ings. But I pass on.

May 27, 1836.

The French Foreign Missie forth nine excellent missionari aries into South Africa. Four married. One of their station from Cape Town. The other th one of them being some 500 mil Cape. These devoted men have cessful, especially during the last ble number of souls have been b edge of the Saviour through thei estly call, however, for more la has some four or five more who cionary Institute preparing to

I may here add, though his se ered as appertaining to foreign i lent minister, Rev. Mr. Rousse giers, and that he has comme ster. Rev. Mr. Roussel. French in that city with enc the Lord bless this effort to pl north of Africa also with his divi

RETRIBUTIVE J The intelligence from the umn, should awaken serious tho een renewed by the Semino the Creeks. Taking advantage which our troops can ill eadure, swamps and other natural defe probably protract the contest for Not improbably, they may be join yet on this side of the Mississippi, from among the Cherokees. The even if but few of the Cher ke is the struggle, may amount to 86 men. All these nations have n The Seminoles, especially, hav ranaway slaves in their number communication with the free c southern slave states, with the n the great swamps in those sta friends yet in slavery on the plan vigilance can wholly prevent it. fore, favor, as they never did fore, lavor, as they never did scarce possible that they ever shot insurrection of the claves. Whe or not, there can be no doubt that tion will at length crush all who op its authority. Probably, both Ind who engage in this contest will be ed; but not without an immense

states with terror and distress, an All this trouble, manifestly, gro policy, of removing them beyond he acts of southern legislatures, risdiction over the Indians. Georgissispip, wanted lands of the Indian them. By them, and by the general faithless governments are now ressown. Their violent dealings are treated; they were addressed in ought to move beings endowed nd conscience; but in vain. We fo of their wickedness will be such, the shudder to behold it.

reasure; not till they have filled

OBJECT OF PUNISI writer in the Christian Register nd reject with horror (and so m duly considers the proposition) the great object of punishing,' so far ents are concerned, is the pre We should like to see this writer's

ollowing texts :-Deut. 13: 10, 11. And thou sha stones, that he die.—And all Israe fear, and shall do no more any such v

is, among you.

Deut. 17: 12, 13. And the man sumptoonsly, and will not hearken at standeth to minister there before the unto the judge, even that man shalt pat away the evil from Israel, ple shall hear, and fear, and do no cously.

ple shall hear, and tear, and do no ously.

Deut. 19: 19, 20, 21. Then shall sa he had thought to have done untishalt thou put the evil away from a those which remain shall hear, and henceforth commit no more any such And thine eye shall not pity; but life eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand foot.

These texts all relate to capital p n vain to say in reply, that we are n the same punishment here prescribe crimes. The question is, whether filled with "horror" at the very tho for the same object-" the prevention naintain that God, even when mak in their details to the peculiar circum ticular age and country, did not le principles. We dare not view the fegislation with "horror."

ERRORS OF THE NEWS Passengers in the Awashonks, at Sandwich Islands, &c. Rev. Joseph and five children; Mrs. P. A. Brinst dren; Mrs. R. Johnson and Miss Mar Sandwich Island mission, and several

None of these passengers, except ich and family, belong to the mission THE MASSACRE of the crew of Honduras took place at Strong's Is Kingsmills Group, and not at the Sand reported in the Post of Tuesday morn

of St. Petersburgh. DEATH OF DR. BURTON.-We a the Rev. Asa Burton, D. D. died Thetford, Vt. early in the present mo 84, after a ministry in that place of n century. Those whose personal known them to judge, whatever they may the his abstruce speculations in Theology edge that few men have exerted a gre uence on the religious character of t his power as a preacher and a pastor, can be formed from his published wo ence in forming the opinions and cha whose theological education he super and long will be, extensively felt.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH PHIA.—Letters missive have been se tee in Philadelphia, inviting an eccles to meet June 7, to organize a Congre

ne Dissenters declare on the Reformed Church; that, turn to it, by leaving a church vital truths of Christianity.

ORRESPODENT. Paris, March 27, 1836.

ER,—In my last, I gave you is Tract Society. I shall now on respecting the French For-(Societe des Missions Evanles non Chretiens, etablie a

aed in 1823. It is a fact of as that it owes its existence, ree to American effort. This manner: The Rev. Jones) had been spending some his studies preparatory for Amherst College, While e received a powerful apisk, who as then laboring on, his excellent fellow ing been removed from the een very much turned to vice for some time before he That letter decided him

ome and spend three

would be important to form ary Society, and go out under on was well received by elical French, English and ed some of the r. K. set out for his field of having spent three years in be visited the United States, the American Board, for to it for life. Such is in of the Paris Society fo ig the heathen. hety has been uniform and its income has increased,

a of God in this kingdom ical Missions among the Christians in every part ties are formed when rts to take an interest is

d 38,000 francs, which is

A majority of these are cross and earliest at the o bringing the offerings ter. If space allowed. is the hold which thi aken in the hearts of the h in the manner of our the Penny-n-week Assohildren, by their collection tions to this good work. ert filled with the love of for this cause, and their

itute, or establishment is receive their education no institutions in Frase prepare for their work where they could prosecharacter which those The Society has therefore ty of having an Institution en might prosecute their This Institution is establish the northern limit of the nt situation. The Rev been for several years the this Seminary. In other ad lodge with his family ecially in the Latin and ork of a missionary comes ides this, he has to conduct rtic and foreign, of the its Monthly Magazine, entions Evangeliques, which and has been published for addition to all, he preaches r. Audebez in the one in Rue St. Maur. ors are too much for any tes to go through them, a preacher. I may here d three volumes of choice rstand, add a fourth. any such men in this great

er in which Mr. Grand prayer meeting, on the nth, for mission ole the best which I have saving two appropris ent and the other st nd the intermediate hour its of various mission missionaries, interpersed are sometimes considers excepting one or both of the ition briefly of a part ted by Mr. Grand Pierre out it is, that the whole s prepared for the task. ngh it with spirit. There as speaking in a slow and nly that the speaker did ing to talk about when he he got under way. No. business in that style. is full of life. The speak d ideas and hastens to we weary. It is imsay thus much on this ir having had good opne of the great

The Baptized Child. By Rev. Nebemish Adams, Pastor of Essex Street Church, Boston. Boston, Wm. Pierce, 1836, pp. 146, 12mo.

This book has our decided and most earnest reco endation. Most books on this subject, at best, only help the reader to understand the arguments by which the duty of infant baptism is proved or disproved. The object of this work is, more especially, to assist the reader in gaining clear and affecting views of the duty itself, and of the moral influence which it ought to exert on all connected with its performance. The to exert on all connected with its performance. The preface, concerning "Christian Union," shows the only way in which, as we think, the evils of scetariantism will ever be overcome. The summary of the usual arguments concerning the mode and subjects of baptism is sufficient for its intended purpose. Some of them are shown in a new and striking light. But the main power of the book consists in its distinguishing characteristics, the clear exhibition of the nature of the days and of the blessedness of the content of the days and of the blessedness of the content of the days and of the blessedness of the content of the days and of the blessedness of the content of the days and of the blessedness of the content of the days and of the blessedness of the content of the days and of the blessedness of the content of the days and of the blessedness of the content of the days and of the blessedness of the content of the days and of the blessedness of the content of the days and of the blessedness of the content of the days and of the recent rains) until they reached the timber where it was lost. The purpose the spread themselves and searched the woods for a long time in vain, when it occurred to an old henter, that the chase night, like a hard pressed the woods for a long time in vain, when it occurred to an old henter, that the chase night, like a hard pressed the woods for a long time in vain, when it occurred to an old henter, that the chase night, like a hard pressed the woods for a long time in vain, when it occurred to an old henter, that the chase night, like a hard pressed the woods for a long time in vain, when it occurred to an old henter, that the chase night, like a hard pressed the woods for a long time in vain, when it occurred to an old henter, that the chase night, like a hard pressed the woods for a long time in vain, when it occurred to an old henter, that the chase night, like a hard pressed the woods for a long time in vain, when it occurred to an old henter, that the chase night was obtained. of the duty, and of the blessedness of the performance.

Household Consecration. By Nathaniel R. Johnson, Pastor of the Third Free Presbyterian Church, New York. New York, Ezra Collier, 1836.

This work we have not had time to examine. An Address to the Presbyterians of Kentucky, pro-posing a Plan for the Instruction and Emancipation of their slaves. By a Committee of the Synod of Kentucky. Newburyport, Charles Whipple, 1836.

By general consent, the best thing on the subject which has yet appeared. We are glad to see it rebeen renewed by the Seminoles, and commenced by printed in New England. We hope this and many other editions will be soon circulated.

Supplement to Six Months in a Convent .- We have received a communication, for which we have not room, stating that this work "contains some of et on this side of the Mississippi, and by desperadoes the most important arguments and facts ever presented on among the Cherokees. Their combined forces, in this country, on the dangers of the spread of Popery among us;" which we believe is correct. It is he struggle, may amount to 8000 or 10,000 effective for sale by Russell, Shattuck & Co. 121, Washington

Townsend's Historical and Chronological Bible. Townsend's Historical and Chronological Bible.

—We announced some months since that this work
was in course of publication in this city. We now
learn from the publishers that they have recently had
advices from Dr. Townsend, the author, and are proceeding rapidly with the work. Having seen many
of the proof sheets of the New Testament, we can speak
with great confidence as to the neatness and accuracy
of the edition, and hope the publishers will receive
from the public a result corresponding to the receive from the public a reward corresponding to the magni-tude of the enterprise.—Daily Adv.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rev. Charles Fitch was installed as Pastor of the Free Church in this city, on Tuesday evening. As sare; not till they have filled the southernmost that church is not yet accommodated with a building, states with terror and distress, and reduced planta- the exercises were performed in the Odeon, where the Franklin Street church usually worship. The Sermon was by Rev. Joel Hawes, DD. of Hartford, of our treaties with the Indians; the national Ct. Charge, by Rev. Mr. Root of Dover, N. H.

> NOTICES. The Annual Meeting of the Plymouth County Education Society, will be held at the Meetinghouse of the 3d Parish in Plymouth, on Thorsday 3th of June; at which a report to be read, and addresses made. A delegation from the architecture, the second of Thos. Boutelles, Secty.

CARDS. The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receips —
Thirty Dollars, from the Ladies and Gentlemen of the
Evangelical Congregational Society in Quincy, to canaditute him a member for life of the American Home Missionary Society. May this people who have freely received,
ever freely give to the treasury of the Lord; and may the
blessing of many ready to perish come upon them.

Quincy, May 12, 1856. W. M. CORNELL.

Rev. Mr. Tasak thankfully acknowledges the receipt of Twenty Dollars, from Ludies of Franciagham, to constitute him a Life Member of the Peace Society.

Foreign.

FROM EUROPE.-The New York Editors have English papers to the 16th of April, containing French dates to the 13th. Cotton had revived again. Stocks firm—Spanish bonds had risen. Lord Melbourne had declared in Parliament that the

letters of Admiral Hay to Gen. Cordova, announcing the interference of England in the affairs of Spain, were authentic.

re aumentic.

There is great activity in equipping the ships comssioned at Portsmouth, and in obtaining men. There
several ships of 120 and 80 guns fitting out.

Mutual butcheries, as usual, are going on in Spain. Letters from St. Sebastian stated that the British squadron off that coast had landed a reinforcement of

squadron off that coast had landed a reinforcement of 120 artillery men for the garrison.

Nothing of moment from France.

The emigrations to America from Great Britain are said to be larger than ever before known.

A letter from Frankfort states, on authority from Cracow, of the 8th inst., that the troops of the three

Allied Powers were immediately to quit Cracow.

The Paris papers contain a report that the French had gained on the plains of Abra, a considerable victory over the chief named Habid Boulem.

Texas.—We have no later news from Texas. The latest dates received from New Orleans are of the 5th inst. A letter from that city states that the Santa Anna who had been taken by the Texans, was not the Commander in Chief of the Mexican Army, but an inferior officer, of the same name .- Daily Adv

The Lexington (Ky.) Farmer of the 11th inst. an-nounces the arrival at that place of a gentleman named slaughter, directly from Texas, and adds— "Mr. Slaughter states that Santa Anna had returned o Mexico, with four hundred troops as a body guard; a consequence of some dissatisfaction in that consequence ciples. We dare not view the principles of his He has left the army under the command of Gen. Cos. his brother-in-law, who stands disgraced in the esti-mation of all honorable men, for a violation of his pa-role of honor, granted him hast fall by the gallant Mi-

Passagers in the Awashonks, at Falmouth, from Sandwich Islands, &c. Rev. Joseph Goodrich, lady and five children; Mrs. R. Johnson and Miss Mary Warren, of the Sandwich Island mission, and several in steerage.

| None of these passengers, except Rev. Mr. Goodrich and family, belong to the mission.

| The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the schooler | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the schooler | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew of the Schooner | The Massacre of the crew probable that the persons who give this information should be deceived on this point. The particulars of this affair, considering its importance, are extremely meagre. It appears that the battle was fought near the banks of the San Jacinto, a small stream which runs into Galveston Bay.—Daily Adv.

From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, May 9.

Texas,—Col. A. Houston of the Texan army has arrived in the Steambout Caspian, and confirms the news of the Glorious Victory of Gen. Houston. Gen. Santa Anna made the following proposition, that his army should lay down their arms, Texas indethat his army should lay down their arms, Texas inde-pendence acknowledged, the expense of the war to be paid by Mexico, Santa Anna to remain as a bostage. Gen. Houston had issued orders, that a further advance of the Mexican army should be the signal for the slaughter of Santa Anna, and all the prisoners.—The report of the terms of peace were not official, but sup-forted by a great number of letters from officers of the

It is stated that Gen. Cos was not killed in the action, but was found after the battle was over—was found and known by one of the Texan soldiers, who abot him immediately. This is stated in a private letter, and is also adverted to in the New Orleans papers.

From the New Orleans True American of May 7. in Plaindelphia, inviting an ecclesiastical council, neet June 7, to organize a Congregational Church

Paring the night of the 20th ult. after the skirmish be-

arms, most of them without firing, and begged for quarter, 600 or 700 killed. The officers broke and quarter, 600 or 700 killed. The officers broke and endeavored to escape; the mounted riflemen, however, soon overtook all but one, who distanced the rest—him they ran fifteen miles, when his horse begged down in the prairie, near the Brassos timber—he then made for the timber on foot.—His pursuers in the eagerness of the chase, dashed in the same beg hole, left their horses and continued the pursuit on foot, following the trail of the fegitive, (which was very plain, owing to the recent rains) until they reached the timber where it was lost.

Domestic.

Tuesday, May 17. House.—Mr. Adams asked leave to introduce resolutions, requesting the President to communicate information concerning any offer of this government to purchase Texas, and also a copy and translation of any law, decree or ordinance of the Mexican republic abolishing slavery. Not granted, 74 to 85.

Weinesday, May 18. HOUSE.—Mr. Finesney, from the select committee on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, by general consent, made a report, which he said had received the unanimous assent of the committee, which he hoped would be unanimously approved by the House. The report was read. It concludes with the recommendation of the following resolutions.

that the aguation of this subject should be many arrested, for the purpose of restoring tranquility to the public mind, your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following additional resolution, viz:

*Resolved**, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating, in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without either being printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further. or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further

from the public a reward corresponding to the magnitude of the enterprise.—Daily Adv.

Dr. Coewell's Address, in another column, introdutude of the enterprise.—On this motion, which was interrupted by the arrival of the hour for the orders of the

are not 500 men between the Creek and Seminole lines, and all Florida will be devastated, if the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia do not send mounted men to the Florida line, and to Tallahassee. The Seminoles are advancing upon Tallahassee. The Creeks will be forced upon it. Gen. Scott is in "annure quarter."

Colonel White has sent an express to General Scott, Cotonel White has sent an express to General Scot, and made an appeal to the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia to send mounted men to Tallahassee and the Florida line, to save middle Florida from robbery and murder in this disgraceful Indian and Seminole war. We hope the Governor will act with his

note war. We hope the Governor will act with his known promptitude and energy."

The National Intelligencer says:—A letter received yesterday from the commanding officer at Fort Mitchell, under date of May 7, gives information that the Creek Indians have just killed Col. Flotknoy, 15 miles below Fort Mitchell; that the Seminoles having communicated to these Indians their succees in baffling the troops of the United States, the old influential Chiefe say that they cannot restrict their young room. Chiefs say that they cannot restrain their young men. Chiefs say that they cannot restrain their young men.

A Postscript to the letter adds that a rumor had just arrived, with news of another man being shot in his bed. Firing had been heard the night preceding, and there war much fear among the people of hostilities and mischief."

ral Jones at Washington, dated FORT MITCH-ELL. May 9, 1836.

No-ah-math-la sends word that he said all he could to No-an-mann-a ceans wore unan re-soul an re-could re-his people to restrain them (without effect.) They were determined on war; and they had divided pow-der and lead, and embodied in a swamp near the Federal road, about five miles from this post, evidently with the intention of cutting off all communication be-

with the intention of cating of all communication between we and the Governor of Alabama.

The interpreter says, Ne-ah-math-la had every thing in readiness for a move; that he (Ne-ah-math-la, inquired particularly about the strength of my command, and if any additional troops were expected. I am convinced it is his intention to head the hostile

The war-whoop is now sounding throughout the

nation.

Morement of Troops.—Three companies of infantry—one from Fort Midlin, near Philadelphin, one from Fort Hamilton, and one from Fort Columbus, both in this harbor—solied hence yesterday in the

bark Cyrus Butler, for Charleston, on their way to Fort Mitchell, Alabama. They are designed for service against the Creeks, if necessary. They will be joined by a company from Fort Mellenry, near Baltimore, and two more from Old Point Comfort—the whole to be under the command of Major Pearce.

[N. Y. Times.]

The ten companies of U. S. troops which he The ten companies of U. S. troops which have been ordered by the War Department to repair to Fort Mitchell, Alab. in consequence of the Creek Indian troubles, are taken from those which have been stationed along the sea-board. They will be under the command of the veteran Gen. Fenwick. Major Ircommand of the veteran Gen. Fenwick. Major Irwin's company will embark to-day from Fort M Hearry, in the steamboat for Norfolk, and proceed thence to Charleston. Our esteemed fellow citizen, Captain Thompson, of the U. S. Artillery, accompanies Gen. Flowick as his Aid.—Balt. American.

FLORIDA. Another Bloody Battle—Defeat of the Indians—Two hundred Slain.—By an arrival at Mobile on the 9th, from Tampa Bay, intelligence was received that a serious hattle was fought about twelve miles from Fort Brooke, on the 27th April, with the Indians. The engagement was between the regiment of volunteers from Tuscaloosa, and, as near as could be judged, about 400 Indians, who were routed, with about 200 killed and wounded, and only 3 killed and 24 wounded on our side. The Indians attacked the regiment while under march, and by surprise.

Another general battle took place on the 27th ult. at Clonotossa creek, near camp Chelton, between the Alabama volunteers and two companies of the regulars, and a large body of Indians, in which the latter were totally defeated and driven from the field.

Intelligence from the eastern and northern sections of Florida is not of so agreeable a description. The Indians were within treelre miles of Tallahassee on the 16th, and there was fighting at St. Marks. FLORIDA. Another Bloody Battle-Defeat of the

16th, and there was fighting at St. Marks.

Cherokee Treaty.-It is stated in the Globe of ves-Garroke Treaty.—It is stated in the Globe of yeas breday, that the Senate have ratified this treaty—which stipulates, we believe, some six or seven millions of dollars to the Cherokees, as an inducement to the re-linquishment of their lands in Georgia, and to their re-moval west of the Mississippi.—N. Y. American.

The Hon. Andrew Stevenson, Minister to the Court of St. James, with his family, will sail for London on the 1st of June, in the packet ship Montreal, from New York, having declined the offer of a public ship.

Wisconsin.—Appointments of officers for the Territory of Wisconsin: Henry Dodge, to be Governer; John S. Horner, to be Secretary; Charles Dunn, to be Chief Justice; William C. Frazier, to be Associate Judge; W. W. Chapman, to be Attorney; Francis Gehon, to be Marshal.

Gehon, to be Marshal.

Emigration.—Upwards of thirteen hundred passengers arrived at New York on Monday from Europe. Many of these are mechanics, journeymen masons, carpenters, &c. who expect to find work in that city. During the first quarter of the present year, the receipts into the Treasury for lands sold, amounted to the extraordinary sum of \$5,439,650; being more than during the whole year 1834, and about half the amount in the whole of 1835, when the rage for specialtion was generally considered at its height.

ulation was generally considered at its beight.

Buffalo University.—The whole amount subscrib Buffato University.—I ne whole amount subscrib-ed to the funds of this institution, is two hundred and eleven thousand five hundred dollars, and the board has resolved to obtain subscriptions for scholarships of one thousand dollars each for the benefit of indigent students. The Buffalonians deserves high praise for the spirit and liberality with which they have acted, not only in relation to this object, but in all others ten-ding to the prosperity and improvement of their flour-

Senate, and those preliminary conditions without which Great Britain declines to renew the negociations, as stated in the President's message at the opening of the present session, and which conditions he deems to be incompatible with a satisfactory and rightful adjustment of the controversy.

House.—On motion of Mr. Cushing, it was ordered that 15,000 extra copies of the Message and documents, relative to the Southwestern frontier, together with the documents from the War Department on the same subject, be printed. The report of the Abolition Committee was resumed, and debated on a motion, by 201. Wheetstan, to recommend the same subject of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Friday, May 20.—The two Houses having disagreed on amendments to the bill must fail.

Saturday, May 20.—The two Houses having disagreed on amendments to the bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 10,000 volunteers, and a committee of conference not having been able to agree, both insisted on their amendments; so there must be further conference, or the bill must fail.

Saturday, May 21. Sexate.—Mr. Calhoun from the Committee of Conference, on the bill to authorize the President of the United States to accept the services of 10,000 volunteers, that they shall be deemed a militar force; their term of service to be extended two years; to be officered by the States, and the President to apportion the field officers among the several States from which the volunteers come. A message was received from the House that the report of the Committee on the States from which the volunteers come. The Senate therepon also concurred—to the bill only wants the signature of the President to become a law.

House,—The debate on Mr. Pinckney's resolution was continued.

Indian War in the South.—The Charleston Parties of the 14th says:—

"Col. White, Delegate in Congress for Florida, arrived here last night from Augusts, having seen and striked and a service of the Committee Indian War in the South.—The Charleston Patriot of the 14th says:—

"Col. White, Delegate in Congress for Florida, arrived here last night from Augusta, having seen and conversed with the passengers who arrived at a late hour the night before from Columbus. There is no longer a doubt of a general Creek war. Fifty families have been murdered, and 2000 people fled to Columbus for protection!" and two daughters, keeping an academy. He was much beloved by his parishioners, and we learn that the very melancholy and pseuliar circumstances of his death, were yesterday afternoon made the subject of special discourse by the reverend clergy of Cambridge.

In this city, Mr. Amos Whitmore, to Miss Ellen B. Christy—Mr. Francis Foster, to Miss Elizabeth Cochran—Mr. George Smith, to Miss Eliza Ward—Mr. Wm. Wood, to Miss Mary Ann W. Barrington—Mr. Henry Swift, of New-York, to Miss Amelia Bertody,

Henry Swift, of New-York, to Just Amelan Bernody, daughter of Bradford Summer, Esq. of this city.

In Roxbury, Mr. George James, of the firm of Putney & James, to Miss Dorothy P. Richards.

In Quiney, by Rev. Mr. Cornell, Mr. Naaman B. Holmes, of Quiney, to Miss Sylvia W. Holmes, of Duxbury.

At Hangyer, N. H. Wednesday evening, May 18th.

Duxbury.

At Hanover, N. H. Wednesday evening, May 18th,
Rev. Evarts Worcester, of Littleton, to Miss Anne P.
daughter of the Rev. Dr. Shurtleff, of Dartmouth Col. At Portland, by the Rev. Mr. Vaill, Mr. Kiah Bay-ley Sewall, of New-York, to Miss Lucretia, daughter of Maj. Ezekiel Day, of P.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Benj. Bailey, aged 25—Mr. Peter O. Le Maercia, 40.
In Roxbury, Mrs. Sarah D. Colburn, 45.
In Cambridge, at the residence of her uncle Heman Lincoln, Eaq. Miss Julia Cushing Sawyer, 15.
In Cambridgeport, Mr. Ebenezer Fogg, 45.
In Salem, on the 1st inst. Mrs. Mary H. wife of Jonathan F. Worcester, M. D. 30—Capt. Daniel Sage, a native of Greenock, Scotland, 77—Mr. Jonathan Nicola Capt. Align. North. Ropes, 82-Mrs. Lydia, wife of Capt. Abijah North-

ey, 58.
At Wrentham, after a short illness, Mrs. Abial, wife of Gen. Preston Pond, in the 38th year of her

age.
In Walden, Vt. Mr. James Shipley, formerly of Quincy, Mass. 56.
In Hollis, Me. of small pox, Hon. Jabez Bradbury, 43—a member of the Executive Council of that State.
In Calais, Mrs. Hannah Byer, 100.
In Portland, 20th inst. Frances Electa, only daughter of Rev. J. W. Chickering. 2, vars.

ter of Rev. J. W. Chickering, 2 years.

Youth's Companion-Postage Free

Literary and Theological Review; CONDUCTED by Leonard Words, Jr. It is the object of this work to promote enlightened views of the doctrines and duties of Christimus, and that religion of the heart from which all true morality proceeds. Azaiding the details of ecclesismical policy, it occupies a ground common to all the friends of sound theology, and the exhibition order of our churches, and is austimed by communications from leading then in the different denomina-

munications from measure and the works of the venerable fathers of English and American divinity, and such works of the present day as may seen calculated to abserve the cause of acriptoral religion; such works as may be exciting a control influence will be subjected to the colonial of indicentations. But he exceeding the control of the concurrence will be subjected to the colonial of indicentations. But he encouragements

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gratis. OTIS, BROADERS & CO. Puntimers, 42.
The Agency for the above work having been transferred to us, so secretizes for 1839, Vol. 3, with please make payment to us. Those in the habit of calling at the Agent's office, will be reafter find their numbers at our store.

May 27.
May 27.

THE BAPTIZED CHILD.

THIS Day Published by WM. PEIRCE, No. 9 Cornhill, Boston, The Baptized Child-by Nehemiah Adams, Pastor of Esoston. work may be gathered from the fol-

part of the parents. Proper views and teetings in vertical with the ordinance.

Luftence of the Baytism in bringing up the child.

Benefits of Infant Baptism to Parents and Children a

Appeals and Instructions to Baptized Children and uth, and to Farents.
Difficulties upon the subject of Infant Baptism con-ered. The mode of Baptism. On being Re-baptized.
Restriction of Infant Baptism to the Children of Be

ers.
Testimony from Church History.
O A practical view of the influence of Infant Baptism, operly observed, upon family religion, and the result.

NEW BOOKS.

A DDRESSES on the Duties, Dangers and Securities of Youth—with an Introductory Essay, by the Hond Theodore Freinghuysen, Esq. By A. D. Eddy, Paster of the First Presbyterian Church, in Newara, N. J.

The Hebrew Wife; or the Law of Martinge earning in relation to the Lawliness of Polygamy and to the extension of the Law of Incest—by S. E. Dwight.

The Hibb Atlas; or sacred Geography delineated, in a complete series of Scriptural Maps, drawn from the heat authorities, uncient and modern—by Richard Palmer—response of the Complete series of Scriptural Maps, drawn from the heat authorities, uncient and modern—by Richard Palmer—response to the Complete series of Scriptural Maps, drawn from the heat authorities, uncient and modern—by Richard Palmer—response to the Complete series of Scriptural Maps, drawn from the heat authorities, uncient and modern—by Richard Palmer—response to the Complete series of Scriptural Maps, drawn from the heat authorities, uncient and modern—by Richard Palmer—response to the Complete series of Scriptural Maps, drawn from the heat authorities, uncient and modern—by Richard Palmer—response to the Complete series of Scriptural Maps, drawn from the heat authorities, uncient and modern—by Richard Palmer—response to the Complete series of Scriptural Maps, drawn from the heat authorities, and the series of Scriptural Maps, drawn from the heat authorities, uncient and modern—by Richard Palmer—response to the complete series of Scriptural Maps, drawn from the heat authorities, noticed and modern—by Richard Palmer—response to the complete series of Scriptural Maps, drawn from the heat authorities, noticed and modern critical Maps and mapproved from the collisional interspersion of progressive resident proventions, and the additional interspersion of progressive resident provention of the Common schools of our country, than any other spelling Book in use.

The publication of the former 'National Spelling Book' and the condition of the former 'National Spelling Book' and the condition of t

DERKINS & MARVIN have just published, A Commentary on the Ejissile to the Romans. By Charles Hodges, Professor of Riblical Literature in the Theological Seminary, Frinceton. Abridged for the use of Sunday Schools and Bible Classes, by the Author, in one vol. 12m. May 27.

The Cottage Bible, and Family Expositor The Cottage Bible, and Family Expositor;

ONTAINING the bid and New Teataments, with practical Expositions and Explanatory Notes. By Thomas Williams, Author of "the Age of Indicity," Acc. Ac. To which are added, The References and Marginal Readings of the Polyglots Holie, together with Original Notes, and Selections from Bagster's Comprehensive Bible, and other standard works, introductory and concluding Remarks on each book of the Oid and New Testaments, and a valuable Chromic Loical Index. The whole carefully revised, and adapted to the use of Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, and Christians generally. Embelished with maps and engravings. Edited by Rev. William Patton. In two volumes, royal octavo.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS, T the Depository of the American S. S. Ugion, No. 22 Court street, A great assertment of books for Libra-Iniant Schools and Bible Classes. JAMES K. WHIPPLE, Agent.

Hampden County S. School Depository. TMIS Depository being supported by a fund raised ex-pressly for the purpose, affords to \$ Schools in the vicinity the privilege of obtaining the publications of the American S. S. Union, and the Mass. S. Scorety, at pre-cisely the priviles charged by those societies at their Depos-

on, Cornelius, Martyn, Harian Page, Mrs. Huntington rs. Winslow, &c. &c. Any brooks which on examination shall be thought no stable for the particular school for which purchased, may enitable for the particular school for which purchased, in be returned, and others received in exchange—Union Que-tions that have been used, will be received at a fair pric-in exchange for those that are new. G. & C. MERRIAM, Agents. Springfield, May 27, 1836. 3w.

"THE WINE QUESTION,"

WHIRD Edition of Sergent's Letter on the State of the Temperance Reform, to the Rev. Caleb Stetson, of tedford, Mass. This letter is helieved to contain many interesting and valuable facts, connected with the "Fine nection." To promote its extensive circulation among the friends of Temperance, this pamphlet, containing 66 eave pages, will be formshed by the publishers, and at

red. GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN. NEW BOOKS.

DORTER on Eloquence. Hodge's Romans, 12mo. Bedeil's Memoirs. Tappan's Poems.
Lectures on Eloquence and Style-by E. Porter, D. D. late President of the Theol. Seminary, Andover; revised for publication, by Rev. Lyman Matthews, Pastor of the South Church, Braintree.

A Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans—by Chas.
Hodge. Abridged for the use of Schools and Bible Classes.
Memoir of the Rev. Gregory T. Bedelt, D. D. Rector of
St. Andrews Church, Philadelphia.

YOUTH'S COMPANION,

d Weekly, at the Office of the Boston Recondes, t No. 3 Cornhill. - Price One Dollar a year.

Published Weskly, at the Office of the Boston Records, at No. 3 Cornhill—Frice One Botlar a year.

A NEW VOLUME of this popular little paper commences this week. The following voiuntary expressions of opinion will show best the estimation in which it is held by those who have perused it.

From the Esitor of the New impubite Observer.

From the Esitor of the New impubite Observer, the state of the young a published in Boston. We have found that our children are more interested in this than any other periodical to which they have necess. They have had the privilege of reading it, ever since its commencement, 5 or 9 years ago. Should any children he desirous of obtaining it, we will take the trouble of receiving their money and sending on their names for it.

From Amaister in Maine.

I have many cliquous books for youth and children, none interest may children and occupy so much of their Sabbath hours, as the volumes of the Youth's Companion. In every family religious reading is wanted for the children; and particularly such reading as will encourage the study of the Hible, attendance on Subbath Schools, kindness to the afficied, liberality to religious chazities, benevolence towards all men and naminals, and love for God and faith in Christ. Such reading is found in the Youth's Companion.

I have From a Maister man of From the beginning, and have all the volumes bound to this time. There are no books in which my children, from the beginning, and have all the volumes bound to this time. There are no books in which my children, from the refreshed many or even injurious article of food would procure it.

May 20.

Yours, &c.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

DR, KING continues to prepare and affect to buildings his improved Lightning Conductors—they are approved of by all practical Electricians as affording superior protection against lightning to the old round form. Numbers of scientific gentlemen in Boston and its vicinity have had them affixed by him to their mansions and other buildings. Among them be will name those of President Quincy, Professors Webster and Popkin, of Harvard University, Governor Lincoln of Worcester. They were likewise highly recommended by Professor sillman in his much esterned lectures on Chemistry lately delivered in Boston. Gentiemen intending to have conductors, are invited to his room, No. 34 Cornhill, Buston, where they may see the superior effect of his rook illustrated. He continues to manufacture, and has on hand large plate Electrical machines of superior power—also Cylinders, Large and small Galvanic Batteries, Electro Magnets and they constructed in Professor Sillman the largest Galvanic Defiguier ever ande. Gentiemes arriving in Boston to purchase such articles, would do well to call before they buy. His prices will be accommodating for cash or appreved credit.

YOUTHIS COMPANION.

YOUTH'S COMPANION. Published Weekly, at No. 9, Cornhill, Boston— Price One Dollar a year. CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.—

Letter from a School Boy to his Mother.—Visit of the Blind to the Deaf and Dumb. The Grateful Little Girl. He gave his heart to the Saviour. The Sparrows. Letter to a Class in a Sabbath School, No.

THE YOUNG BRIDE AT HOME;

THE YOUNG BRIDE AT HOME;

On the left to Connobial Happiness. With a Comp
Published by JAMES LORING, 132 Washington street
Conversa—Concerning the first periods of marris
Difference of opinion in the affairs of floveriment—On
subject of dress—Nestness in general—Behaviour #
husband's kindred in particular circumstances—The dis
of living in the same house with any relation of the
band—Observations relative to servants—Talianty
and tactiments—Civing and receiving visits—Econ
and the means by which that virtue may be doubly j
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to courselves and others—On detraction—Advice and
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BOOKS FOR SUMMER SCHOOLS, BOOKS FOR SUMMER SCHOOLS,
DUSSELL, SHATTUCK & CO. give notice that they
have purchased twenty-time of the valuable copyright books interto published by Carrer, Hendre & Co.,
and have added them to their own list of pepular books.
Intending to devote their sitention principally to the publication of valuable books for the use of common schools,
high schools and academics, they would respectfully call
the attention of the public, and especially teachers and
school committees, to the following works, now owned
and published by them, as particularly deserving of general
actions.

Emerson's National Spelling Book.

This Spelling Book, prepared by B. D. Emerson, late
principal of the Adams Grammar School, Boston, is used
exclusively in the Boston and Philadelphia public exhools,
and they principally in the Boston and Philadelphia public exhools,
and other parts of the U. States.

2. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling
Book to the use of primary schools.

Western States.

E. The North American Arithmetic, Part First—containing Elementary Lessons. By Frederick Emerson, late principal of the department of Arithmetic, Boylston Rehous, Boston, This should be used in all grammar schools.

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anning the figure operations of the probability of Emerson's North American Arithmetic has now probability a more extensive use than any other in the United States. It has recently been adopted in all the Public Schools of Boston, instead of Collumn's First Lessons and Sequel, and is highly recommended by the Professors and Sequel and is highly recommended by the Professors of Mathematics in a large number of common echocits, and has also been repaired to the common echocits, and has also been repaired to the common echocits, and has also been repaired to the common echocits, and has also been repaired to the common echocits, and has also been repaired to the common echocits, and has also been repaired to the common echocits, and has also been repaired to the common echocits, and has also been seen to the common the comparison, 11 Blanke's Second-Class Render, for Schools.

12. Blanke's New Universal Geography, for schools and academies, on the principles of saxlysis and comparison, situativated with thirty two copperplate and stereotype maps, besides numerous engravings, tables and diagrams, bound together.

12. Blanke's New Geography is the best now in use for summer schools, occupying the medium between the very small ones in use for children, and the more elsborate freatises used in the higher classes. The price is reduced to \$6.00 per doten, making it the cheapest in the market.

13. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra.

By a vote of the school committee of Boston, this book has been introduced into the public schools of the city. It is also rapidly getting into use elsewhere.

13. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra.

By a vote of the school committee of Boston, this book as been introduced into the public schools of the city. It a slow rapidly getting into use elss where.

14. Key to the shore work, for the use of seachers, on answers Suiteworthy, which he filterance Sailey, of the state of the Algebra, and principal of the Young Ladies' ligh School. Baston.

16. First Lessons in Astronomy, by Samuel Worcester, or the use of schools.

17. Vosc's Astronomy, a new edition just published—a coular week.

har work.

The Child's History of the United States—designed first book of history, for summer achools. By Rev. C.

. first book of history, for summer .

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Goodrich's History of the United States, on a plantited to the capacity of youth, and designed to aid the more, by a systematic arrangement and interesting admittions. 48th ed, improved from new stereotype plates.

G. Emerson's Guestions to the above work.

Whelpley's Compend of General History, with nutries the state of the stat

The Academical Speaker, by B. D. Smerson.

Cleaveland's First Leasons in Latin. Giles' First Book in Latin. New Latin Render, with an interlinear translation. C. Wulker. 26. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary for Schools and

lemies.
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La Bagatelle, or Easy Lessons in French, for Youth.
Boosatt's French Word and Phrase Book.

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American Common Place Book of Poetry-for High Schools.

35. American Common Place Book of Prose—for High Schools.

36. The Javenite Speaker, for schools.

37. Nichols's Natural Theology, is hamilar conversations, for schools—new and improved edition.

38. Chronological Tables; for schools.

May 27.

The Class Book of Natural Theology;

OR the Testimony of Nature to the Being, Perfections and Government of God. By the Rev. Henry Farmer into the Perfect of God. By the Rev. Henry Farmer items, with Notes, eclected and original, Biographical Notices, and a Vocabulary of Scientific Ferms by the Rev. Charles Henry A Vocabulary of Scientific Ferms by the Rev. Charles Henry A Young Ladius.

Ingli School for Young Ladius.

in the revised, enlarged, and adapted to Paxton's Historations; with Notes, ecicled and original, Biographical Notices, and a Vocabulary of Scientific Terms, by the Rev.
Charles Henry Aiden, A. M., Principal of the Philadelphia
High School for Young Ladies.

Extracts from the Preface.

A Class Book of Natural Theology, adapted, both in matter and price, to our numerous Schools of a higher order,
has long been wanted, and he want regreticed by many jadictious precrite and teachers. In regreticed by many jadictious precrite and teachers. In the form of a teachbrook. In that justly popular and invaluable work, Paicy's
Theology illustrated, there are, it is found, some things not
well adapted to the ordinary circumstances of female instruction, and even of young gentlemen in many of our
more common select schools; but, for our higher aemianries of learning, for our colleges and theological institutions,
this work is considered indispensable.

A distinct object with the Editor of the following work,
has been to render it strictly appropriate both on the public and private education of X oung Ladies, here being an
topic in it which may not be discussed with entire propricity under any

We are glad to see this work of Fergus brought before
the public with advantages likely to engage attention, and
sure to promote its usefulness. We are especially pleased,
that this has been done by one whose reputation and devotion in the cause of tensile education will be a sufficient
promote the reductions. We are especially pleased,
that this has been done by one whose reputation and devotion in the cause of tensile education will be a sufficient
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May 27, 1836.

ngs. But I pass on. The French Foreign Missionary Society has sent th nine excellent missionaries and assistant missionies into South Africa. Four of these brethren are arried. One of their stations is not very distant om Cape Town. The other three are more remote, ne of them being some 500 miles, probably, from the These devoted men have been eminently sucessful, especially during the last year. A considerable number of souls have been brought to the knowledge of the Saviour through their labors. They earnestly call, however, for more laborers. The Society has some four or five more who are now in the misanary Institute preparing to go out to join their

I may here add, though his services are not considered as appertaining to foreign missions, that an excel-lent minister, Rev. Mr. Roussel, has been sent to Alpers, and that he has commenced preaching to the reach in that city with encouraging auguries. May the Lord bless this effort to plant the gospel in the orth of Africa also with his divine blessing.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

ma should awaken serious thought. Hostilities have he Creeks. Taking advantage of the hot season, which our troops can ill endure, and of their immense swamps and other natural defences, they may not imbly protract the contest for a considerable time. or improbably, they may be joined by the Choctaws ven if but few of the Chere ke s should be drawn into All these nations have negroes among them. street, at a reduced price. The Seminoles, especially, have some hundreds of unaway slaves in their number. These can maintain mmunication with the free colored people in the outhern slave states, with the numerous runaways in be great swamps in those states, and with their riends yet in slavery on the plantations. No possible vigilance can wholly prevent it. Circumstances,therefavor, as they never did before, and as it is scarce possible that they ever should again, a general asarrection of the claves. Whether this takes place not, there can be no doubt that the force of the nation will at length crush all who oppose themselves to its authority. Probably, both Indians and Negroes who engage in this contest will be nearly exterminated; but not without an immense loss of blood and

ons, towns and counties to desolation. All this trouble, manifestly, grows out of the riolay, of removing them beyond the Mississippi; Right Hand, by Rev. Mr. Winslow of this city. f southern legislatures, extending their juliction over the Indians. Georgia, Alabama, Missippi, wanted lands of the Indian, and would have hem. By them, and by the general go vernment as in Plymore assignation, the faith of the nation was violated. The ess governments are now reaping as they have sown. Their violent dealings are coming down on their own heads. They were warned, they were eneated; they were addressed in every way which ought to move beings endowed with understanding conscience; but in vain. We fear that the reward of their wickedness will be such, that the world will

OBJECT OF PUNISHMENT. A writer in the Christian Register says :- "I deny eject with horror (and so must every one who uly considers the proposition) the assertion, that 'the reat object of punishing,' so far at least as capital nents are concerned, is the prevention of crime. We should like to see this writer's commentary on the

ollowing texts :-Devt. 13: 10, 11. And thou shalt stone him with lones, that he die.—And all Israel shall hear, and ar, and shall do no more any such wickedness as this among you.

Deut. 17: 12, 13. And the man that will do pre-

studies, and will not hearken unto the priest that leth to uninster there before the Lord thy God, or the judge, even that man shall die; and thou put away the evil from Israel. And all the peoall hear, and fear, and do no more presumptu-Deut. 19: 19. 20, 21. Then shall ye do unto him. sa he had thought to have done unto his brother: so shalt theu put the evil away from among you. And these which remain shall hear, and fear, and shall hearefurth assertions. forth commit no more any such evil among you, thine eye shall not pity; but life shall go for life,

for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for These texts all relate to capital punishment. It is n vain to say in reply, that we are not bound to inflict he same punishment here prescribed, for the same The question is, whether we ought to be filled with " horror" at the very thought of punishing for the same object-" the prevention of crime." We mintain that God, even when making laws adapted in their details to the peculiar circumstances of a parficular age and country, did not legislate on wicked

ERRORS OF THE NEWSPAPERS.

THE MASSACRE of the crew of the Schooner Henduras took place at Strong's Island, one of the Kingsmills Group, and not at the Sandwich Islands, as ted in the Post of Tuesday morning.

of St. Petersburgh. DEATH OF DR. BURTON .- We are informed that Rev. Asa Burton, D. D. died at his residence, Thetford, Vt. early in the present month, aged about 84, after a ministry in that place of more than half a tary. Those whose personal knowledge enables them to judge, whatever they may think of some of abstruse speculations in Theology, will acknowledge that few men have exerted a greater or better intence on the religious character of the country. Of as power as a preacher and a pastor, no correct idea be formed from his published works. His inflathe in forming the opinions and characters of those hose theological education he superintended, is still,

and long will be, extensively felt. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN PHILADELata.-Letters missive have been sent by a commitin Philadelphia, inviting an ecclesiastical council,

is so poorly attended in most churches in the United from New England; and their character is such as states, is the wretched manner in which it is conducted bere, it would everywhere be, as it is here, the most interesting, and one of the best attended, of all meet-win. Best of the most interesting, and one of the best attended, of all meet-win. Best of the most interesting, and one of the best attended, of all meet-win. Best of the most interesting, and one of the best attended, of all meet-win. Best of the most interesting, and one of the best attended, of all meet-win. Best of the most interesting and one of the best attended, of all meet-win. Best of the most interesting and one of the best attended, of all meet-win. Best of the most interesting and one of the best attended, of all meet-win. Best of the most interesting and one of the best attended, of all meet-win. Best of the most interesting and their character is such as will secure a judicious result.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Baptized Child. By Rev. Nebemiah Adams, Pastor of Essex Street Church, Boston, Boston, Wm. Pierce, 1836, pp. 146, 12mo.

CONGRESS.

Weinesday, May 18. House .- Mr. Pinckney,

The report was read. It concludes with the recommendation of the following resolutions.

Resolved, That Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere, in any way, with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy.

Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with slavery in the District of Columbia.

And whereas it is extremely important and desirable that the agitation of this subject should be finally arrested, for the nursons of restricts transmilling to the

Thursday, May 19. SENATE .- Mr. Webster of-Thursday, May 19. Senate.—Mr. Webster of fered a resolution, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, so far as in his judgment the public interest may permit, and confidentially or otherwise, information of the present state of the negociation between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the Northeastern Boundary of the United States: including all correspondence between the two Governments not heretofore communicated to the Senate, and those preliminary conditions without which Great Britain declines to renew the negociations, as stated in the President's message at the opening of

The state of that frontier is most disastrous. There

Maj. McIntosh, 4th Infantry, wrote to the Adjutant

ELL, May 9, 1836.

Sir,—Hostilities have commenced in serious earnestness. Within a few days, four individuals have been murdered, and it is feared many others have falen victims. Yesterday I sent as interpreter to a few of the principal chiefs, requesting they would meet me in council at this place. They have failed to come. Norsh much as send would have be said all he could be a send of the part of the send o

As many persons in the Country are prevented from taking the Companion, by the expense of postage, such persons are informed that they can now have the last Volume, bound, for one dollar a Vol. on application, soon, at the office, No. 9, Corahill—a few copies only remaining on hand, which have been put in cheap binding for that purpose.

May 27.

Little Giff. He gave his heart to the Saviour. The Saprrows. Letter to a Class in a Sabbath School, No. 12. Recollections of the Sandwich Islands, No. 2. Talk with my Little Son, No. 13. Industry and Benevolence. Revival in a Sabbath School. The Praying Shepherd. Snaring Birds. Ellen Jewett. Select Sontence. "Come Home," lines by a Sister to a long absent Brother. Dialogue Hymn. May 27.

LIGHT & STEARNS, 1 Cornel

NEW WORKS, DUBLISHED and for Sale by CROCKER & BREW STER, 47 Washington street, Records of a London Chergyman, of same class with his ry of a Physician. Christian Brahmin, or Memoir of Balajee, a Comme Hindon Priest, by Rev. Hollis Read, recently returns

the Mahruttae.
Kowland Hill's Thoughts on Religions Suljects.
Calvin on the Romans, translated by Silson.
Janual of Peace, 850. by Prof. T. C. Ephon. This wand be in the hands of every messager of the G.

ence.
Checker's Defeuce, 18mo.
Checker's Defeuce, 18mo.
Private Life of Lafayette, 45 engravings.
Femnie Student, highly recommended as a Maraille
coung Ladies.
Faster's Daughter, 18mo; Reminiscences of Cavenda
cons of the late Dr. Payson.
Harlan Page, with a portrait and vignette of his time
place.

Pinnock's Geography, by E. Williams, Esq. one of est books of its kind.

Child's Book on the Sabbath. This little work is of igh character, and deserves to be in every S. S. Lears Zinzendorf: a poem by Mrs. Siguarray. The subject he founder of a sect of Christians, who exemplified

the founder of a sect of Christiaus, who compiled the test of discipleship, it to love one another. Brutus, or Foreign Compiracy against the U.S. the Assistant to Family Religion; or Manual of Decomes By Rev. William Coswell, D. D. Secretary of America May II. May 1.

NEW BOOKS. A BBOT'S Way to do Good.

A Slavery in the United States, by J. K. Paelding.
A Bridal Gill, by the editor of A Parting Gill to a Unital Friend.
The Poems of William B. Tappan, not contained in former valuing.

Letters on the Difficulties of Religion. By Catherine F.

The Young Mother. By Wm. A. Alcost, author of the

ington street,
A GRAMMAR of the Latin Language: for the use chools and Colleges. By E. A. Andrews, and S. Sin

Influence.

Benefits of Infant Dapone.

Appeals and Instructions to Baptime.

Appeals and Instructions to Baptime constitution of Parents.

Appeals and Instruction to Baptime constitution of Parents.

Benefit of Parents.

Benefit of Parents.

Benefit of Parents.

Children & Children &

LETTER PAPER. A MIES' White Vellum Commercial Post, No. 1.

Fancy Post.

Note Paper colored.

Note Paper colored.

Two cases of the above article just recorded at M. PEIRCE. Ciergius and Committed and Committed and Committed and Committed and Committed and Committed Co

9. Testimony from Church History.

May 20.

POETRY.

MORNING. BY JAMES G. PERCIVAL.

Tis dawn—
The rosy light is breaking;
To song the birds are waking;
And starry beeds are waking; starry beads are shaking Along the grassy lawn. Tis no

"Tis noon—
Blue rise the hills before me;
Pure swells the azure o'er me;
And radiant blossoms pour me
The balmy breath of June

"Tis even—
Gay clouds, like curtains, lie
Athwart the golden sky;
The wind goes whispering by,
Like soothing voice from heaven. "Tis night— The world how hushed and still!

Dim towers the shadowy hill; Earth's guardian spirits fill Their urns with holy light.

MOUNT HOLYOKE FEMALE SEMINARY. NO. III.

Education.

MOUNT HOLYOKE FEMALE SEMINARY.

NO. III.

5. The family arrangements will be a means of great improvement to the young ladies. As every pupil, and every teacher is to have a home in the establishment, a better system can be formed for the division of time, including the various branches of business—such as study, school exercises, family, domestic and social duties. Much more can be enjoyed of society with each other, without a loss of time. This may be so regulated in a large circle of adult young ladies, drawn from various parts of the country, as greatly to promote their improvement. To young ladies of less age and maturity, this would be an injury instead of a benefit. All our systems of female education should, doubtless, be such, as to discourage mothers from placing their younger daughters in a boarding establishment, under the most favorable circumstances. But there is a period in the lives of their daughters, when the case is exactly reversed—when that becomes a most important means of improvement, which at an earlier age would be of immense injury. It is a period, when all the valuable precepts and salutary influence of earlier years should be embodied in general rules of duty for life—when great principles should be adopted as their own, to guide them through every violestides of future years.

general rules of duty for life—when great principles should be adopted as their own, to guide them through every vicissitude of future years. How important, that this period should be improved to the best advantage. And how difficult is it for young ladies at this age, consistently with the customs and proprieties of life, to enjoy all the opportunities they need for mingling freely in society, and for observing human character, and for gaining a knowledge of human nature. In these respects, the family arrangements in this institution, will furnish rare privileges. This is no visionary scheme. All privileges. This is no visionary scheme. All the essentials have been successfully tested on a limited scale, in the seminary boarding house

at Ipswich.

The opportunities of the young ladies for so-ciety will not be a privilege, enjoyed merely by the more attractive, who may be successful in securing the attentions of a surrounding village, while others are left neglected and unknown; but it will be a writing. but it will be a privilege, enjoyed by all, controlled only by the popular feeling, and as we hope, benevolent principles of the institution. It will not be the society of a company of misses in a common boarding school, but of a circle of It will not be the society of a company of misses in a common boarding school, but of a circle of ladies, daily observing all the proprieties of mature life. The knowledge, which they will gain of human nature, will not be drawn from the little facility size.

gain of human nature, will not be drawn from
the little family circle, or small neighborhood,
whose universe is bounded by their own limited
horizon, but from a large circle of ladies from
various parts of the country. It will not be
drawn from the formal visiting circle, or the
more formal party, but from an exhibition of
human character in common, daily duties.
The members of the institution will enjoy the
privilege of becoming acquainted with the principles of domestic taste and economy, and of
family regulations, which may be adopted and
gultivated in the establishment, and also the opportunity of living and acting as members of a
large community; thus gaining by experience
more enlarged views of their duties to society,
and to the world. How valuable must such
improvement be to the benevolent and selfdenying teacher, who must mingle cheerfully

improvement be to the benevolent and self-denying teacher, who must mingle cheerfully with all; how valuable to the missionary in her trials from the heathen, and in all her inter-course with her companions in labor; and how invaluable to her, who is destined to aid in building up a new settlement at the West, in her endeavors to become all things to all men, and to throw her protecting arm around the children of her neighbors, as well as her own. Will not each in her sphere of usefulness, need an intimate acquaintance with human nature, and the most genuine principles of condescenand the most genuine principles of condescen-sion, that she may exhibit a worthy example

sion, that she may exhibit a w of Christian meekness and love?

6. The institution is to be peculiarly adapted to the community in general. It will meet the wants of those in various conditions of life, and wants of those in various conditions of life, and will form another bond to unite them together in Christian labors, and in mutual love and esteem. We trust, that our plan will at once be, both high enough, and low enough, to meet the views of the candid, judicious and benevolent in all classes. How wonderfully has this lent in all classes. How wonderruny has im-principle been embraced in our great systems of benevolent operations, and it should be em-braced in every literary institution, asking for public, benevolent aid. This principle has al-ready been so far introduced into our colleges, ready been so far introduced into our colleges, that its influence is essential, to their securing entire public confidence. On the one hand, they furnish better accommodations than the most wealthy can provide for their sons in a course of education, without the combined aid of the Christian public. On the other hand, the expenses are so moderate, compared with the superior privileges, that promising, energetic, and self-denying sons in the more humble walks of life, are encouraged to seek a place in these seats of learning. Thus we hope it will be in this seminary. The same great principle we hope to carry out in an eminent degree. And how much better can this be done in an institution, founded and sustained by the united contributions of Christians in the various walks of life; upheld by their united influence, and

contributions of Christians in the various walks of life; upheld by their united influence, and fostered by their united prayers.

7. The institution is to be permanent. It is to embrace the two great elements of permanency. First, it is to possess so large a fund, in which the community will have so lively an interest, that the responsibility sustained by the trustees, will be too great to be disregarded, and too binding to be shaken off. This is the best security, for the continued existence of an institution from generation to generation. The institution from generation to generation. The second great element of permanency will be found, in its being adapted to the wants of the community in general. While so little care is community in general. While so little care is taken, that both these elements of permanency may be embraced in our public female seminaries, is it not a natural result, that many of the most flourishing should scarcely outlive their first teachers, or survive more than one generation? Without these two elements of permanency

Travels.

Prom the New York Observer.

DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR.—NO. XIV.

Character of the speaking at the English anni-

Besides those marked diversities which al-ways spring from difference of temperament in the speakers, I took notice that the style and the speakers, I took notice that the style and manner of speaking was very different before different religious societies. This makes the great May meetings in London more interest-ing to a stranger than they would otherwise be; as they bring successively before him speci-mens from all the important dissenting denom-inations as well as from the established church. Some of the favorite representatives of the so-cieties on these occasions, seek with great vecieties on these occasions, speak with great ve-hemence. Two or three whom I heard, from hemence. Two or three whom I heard, from Ireland, fully sustained the reputation of their country in this particular. In general they are less diductic than our speakers are wont to be, and on that account, probably, more interesting to the great mass of their hearers. There is to the great mass of their hearers. There is more fluency and rhetorical accuracy, I think, in the extempore speaking of Exeter Hall, than in that of Chatham street chapel, though take it all in all, there is less instruction, less unction, and less to wake up the conscience, and stimulate to action, upon strictly Christian principles. Either because our trans-Atlantic brethren have more health and physical power, as they certainly have more muscle than we as they certainly have more me as they certainly have more muscle than we have, or for some other reason, they command more volume and compass of voice, and are less fatigued by a great effort. I doubt whether, with some few exceptions, Americans succeed so well in interesting their audiences, as they do in interesting the audiences, as they The manner in which delegates from the United

The manner in which delegates from the United
States are received.

This is as kind and fraternal as any one could desire. You have only to present your credentials to the proper officers of the societies, to insure a cordial welcome. You are invited at once to meet with the committees and take a part in the public exercises at the anniversary. When your name and country are announced upon the platform, you are quite sure of a warmth of greeting to which you are unaccustomed, and they listen to whatever you may have to offer, with kind and gratifying attention. There is only one point on which I must be pardoned in saying that American delegates are liable to be treated with some degree of incivility. Whenever the topic of elavery comes up in any shape, we seem to be held answerable for its existence in our country, to a degree which our consciences do not sustain; and our ble for its existence in our country, to a degree which our consciences do not sustain; and our disclaimers are received with an apparent disclaimers are received with an apparent hesi-tation which they do not deserve. Several di-rect appeals were made to my colleagues and myself in the public meetings last spring, which would have been more in place had we been slave-holders ourselves, or friends to the sys-tem, than they were after we had expressed our decided opposition to it. One of the speak-ers told us, that they had raised fifteen thou-sand pounds. (I think they we the west heirs) ers tom us, that they had raised lifteen thousand pounds, (I think that was the sum.) within the year, to put the Scriptures into the hands of their West Indian emancipated felow citizens, and very kindly offered to raise an equal sum for us, if we would go home and expensive the sum of the property of the sum emancipate the slaves in our own country Alas, how could we emancipate them any more than the brother himself? It was all kindly in and should have repelled it accordingly. Not that I should for a moment have distrusted the candor of a British audience, under such circumstances; for I was told they listened to the rabid tirade, with evident displeasure—but a fitting retort would probably have done no good, and it might have done hurt. Indeed this attack was so decidedly condemned by the public voice in London, that Mr. O'Connell thought it necessary to come out with a sort of jesuitical disclaimer, in one of the morning papers a few days after. Let men say what they will against the injustice and cruelty of involuntary servitude. It ought to be abolished every where, the moment it can be done consistently with the safety of the community and the best good of the slaves themselves. But for a man of so

and influence to denounce a whole great people, because the very system which Great Britain herself introduced into one section of the coun-try, is still tolerated there, is exceedingly dero-gatory both to his station and his candor. TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

much talent and general intelligence as Mr. O'Connell—for a foreign statesman of his rank and influence to denounce a whole great people, because the very system which Great Britain

m the Note Book of our Correspondent. Religious Reformation-Temperance

of the slaves themselves.

Religious Reformation—Temperance.

The evangelical reformation now going on in the Canton de Vaud dates back about twenty years. By many, it is ascribed in part to prayer meetings held by an English lady at Lausanne, to the private reading of the Bible by the Pastors and the especial influences of the Holy Spirit. They have now the protection or rather the toleration, of the government; but the Christians, rather than have any difficulty, have built a hall where they hold.

the Holy Spirit. They have now the protection or rather the toleration, of the government; but the Christians, rather than have any difficulty, have built a hall where they hold their missionary meetings, etc. This revival of religion is still going on, and extending into other Cantons. It operates gradually. The conversion of pastors and of the people of the world operates itself by gradual approximations is brought to pass to the light.

As to the doctrine, the title of their church was originally, "Reformed Evangelic," They are thoroughly Calvinist, although they would fear to name themselves after any man. They think most of the spiritual life; of the fruits of faith as manifested by all forms of Christian activity. Besides all which they do for all the various religious charities of the day, they are known to be so charitable to the poor, that some are known to have joined them for the sake of the aid to be obtained from them.

As at Paris, there are in several towns, places of religious worship with several

sake of the aid to be obtained from them.

As at Paris, there are in several towns, places of religious worship with pastors who are not salaried by the state. These places are all evangelic, but they do not wish to regard themselves as separating from the National church; but they establish halls in the large towns where the preaching of the gospel may be brought to all without the name of sect, and without support from the State.

There is a class of real Dissenters from the national church, whose number is large and

first teachers, or survive more than one generation? Without these two elements of permanency, several institutions for the other sex have also failed. Monnt Pleasant Institution in Amherst, and Round Hill school in Northampton, might be mentioned as examples. These have fallen; not because they were for one sex or the other, but because they lacked these two great elements of permanency. In the first place, they were sustained by private property, with no bond of sacred obligation to perpetuate its use to the same end. In the second place, they were net adapted to the

wants of the community in general. In these respects, how unlike our colleges; how unlike this seminary, which we hope to give to the public, to be handed down in grateful remembrance from generation.

In these respects, how unlike our colleges; how unlike an error is regarded not merely as an error in judgment, but as one which entails many deficiences in Christian character, and deprives the church of much increase in her numbers. the church of much increase in her numbers. I never have met with Christians who had clearer and more spiritual views of the relation of the children of believers to the church, or such an intelligent reliance on the covenant of

grace.
These dissenters are very much engrossed at present in advancing the progress of their sect.

Their contributions to missions, etc. are swallowed up in their efforts to build churches for

ner.

In certain catholic journals at Paris I had seen it claimed that Protestantism was fast dying away in Switzerland, as in England, etc. and then the facts were adduced, that at Lausanne a catholic church had been built, where before there was none; and also at Vevay.

Well, I find it to be true, but the reason of it is constrained. Lausanne has within some past very simple. Lausanne has within some past years become the chief town of the Canton. years become the chief town of the Canton. 5000 have been added to its population. Here and at Vevay are located many Carlist refugees from France. There had always been Catholics in the town, and they were accustomed on the same Sabbath to make use of a church granted by the government to them, and to the Germon Reformed and the English Episcopalians. The Protestants, with a proper tolerance, allowed them to build a church for their two or three hundred bearers and some Personal Carling C two or three hundred hearers, and some Pro-testants, perhaps I have reason to say, even Protestant pastors, gave them money to help them build their church. You plainly see them build their church. You plainly see therefore that there is no reason to apprehend any great danger from the progress of Romanism unless from indifferentism; but as that is daily diminishing, of course Romanism is growing weaker. It is in the other Cantons as in this; the influence of the priesthood upon the minds of the people is losing its hold. The magistracy and the priests are continually at war. There may be said even to be two parties among themselves, that of progress, and those who wish to rest stationary. Progress is desired, not in reference to religion, but in reference to general education, especially in the establishment of Schools for mutual instruction. The most enlightened of the the people desire, some of the priests approve them. The result of this strife between the priests and the people will be, the establishpriests and the people will be, the establishment of the schools, the spread of knowledge, and with it, from other certain circumstances, the study of the Bible. I was informed that a

priest at Fribourg, who favored schools of mutual instruction, was driven by persecution of the other priests out of the town.

The representatives of the people in the Catholic cantons have another difficult strife to Cattone cantons have another difficult strite to maintain, the consequences of which cannot be entirely foreseen. The government claims the right of deciding with the people who shall preside over the churches. Rome claims this as her right. A nuncio from Rome has lately been in Switzerland to assert these claims, and the controversy has been very interesting. It cannot be supposed but that the governments will each of them preserve their proper inde-

pendence in the matter.

The distribution of the Bible is favored in The distribution of the Bible is favored in some of the Catholic cantons, by the magistracy, that is, the council elected by the people. And in Switzerland, as in some parts of Germany, some of the priests march even pace with the Protestants in their exertion to distribute the Bible. Tracts even may be distributed with success in the Swiss Italian Cantons. The following may serve to illustrate. Two pious ladies from Russia were detained in a town in the canton of Tessin, and wishing in a town in the canton of Tessin, and wishing in a town in the canton of Tessin, and wishing to occupy themselves in doing good, they went to the Hospital of the town where they were, and commenced to distribute tracts. This was soon discovered by the directress, who said that every thing of the kind was forbidden. She was informed, however, that these were simple treatises upon religion. She agreed to refer the matter to her superior. He made them enter into a private room, and after questioning they into a private room, and after questioning them on their object, and receiving answers in all Christian simplicity, the priest told them that he perceived, "that their object was to do good, that the tracts themselves were good, and good, that the tracts themselves were good, and that they were at liberty to distribute as many as they pleased." You will remember that it was in the canton of Tessin that, at the time of the reformation, there were so many of the priests who were moved with the same spirit as the other reformers, and that it was only by physical force, that the progress of the reformation.

physical force, that the progress of the refor-mation there was checked.

Temperance, in the Canton de Vaud, will be a thing more difficult to advance than among ourselves, so far as the following reason goes ourserves, so tar as the following reason goes— viz. They find it very difficult to fix upon a definite rule. In America, we were able to limit ourselves to entire abstinence from ardent spirit. But in this canton, whatever it may be in other cantons, those who are habitual drunkin other cantons, those who are habitual drunkards, are drunkards upon wine. The wine hat grows upon most of the hills of the Canton the Yaud, is remarkably strong—strong without the addition of brandy. There are some who will drink, at least one day of every week, five bottles of this wine. Two and three bottles a day will be the ordinary allowance. This ordinary, although strong wine, does not cost them more than six cents a bottle.

The good people of the canton wish to do what they can to promote temperance, when

what they can to promote te ce. when what they can to promote temperance, when they can see what they must do. At present, you could not make it pass into the head of any one of them, that they ought to leave off wine entirely. They would sooner think of giving up their salt. But still, in the two or three so-

entirely. They would sooner think of giving up their salt. But still, in the two or three societies which have been established at Neuchatel, their constitutions were so vague that they could accomplish nothing.

They will certainly soon begin to do something; for here, as in the canton of Berne, it is confessed that intemperance is making great progress. Perhaps they will have to content themselves with what the circumstances of our country oblige us to call the half and half societies—literally, moderate drinking societies. As you look up to this sweetly beautiful town of Lausanne, from the lake of Geneva, you see the vine everywhere covering the fields, and filling the little patches of ground among the houses, just like the cornfields of New England. It would be a hundred fold greater triumph of moral principle than we have brought to exercise in America, if the Lausannese should resolve that, for the good of others, they would have nothing to do with the cultivation of the vine. But I do not believe that they ever will give it up. I think from what I heard, that they trust more to the general influence of Christianity, and in particular to efforts for the Sabbath, than to distinct pledges in favor of abstinence.

The Sunday is the day of dissipation for all

The Sunday is the day of dissipation for all the world. The Theatre of Lausanne is open on Sunday. The steamboats make extensive excursions on the lake on that day. In all those of the lower classes employ it as the day to expend often the whole earnings of the

Miscellany.

WAY TO ANNIHILATE PEDOBAPTISTS.—The Editor of the St. Louis Observer has furnished an ex-cellent hint. He says: "if Pedobaptists would set themselves with humility and faith to keep covenant with the God of Abraham, our Baptist Bruthren would soon be swallowed up, and cease to exist except in the history of the Church." Turn the rule and it will work as much better as truth is mightier than error.

Let Baptists do their duty faithfully, and Pedobaptists shall fast disuppear, till there shall be not only "one Lord, "one faith," and "one baptism," till all shall see eye to eye, and ceasing "to dispute about words and forms,"

shall study to obey the words which Gcd has spoken, the forms he has prescribed, and the precepts he has enjoined. We are not indeed positively certain as to the precise shape of things, in the final issue, but we believe our rule quite as likely to annihilate those who differ from us, as the Observer's rule is to "swallow up" those who differ from him.—Cross and Journal.

Suppose they both try it. We will warrant that, if the trial be as hearty and persevering as it ought, both parties will, in the end, come right in respect to the "mode and subjects of baptism." And further. The party which shall take this course, we have no doubt, will increase in strength quite as fast as it would by quoting Greek to those who do not understand it.

NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION .- The New York Sunday School Union.—The anniversary was held on Tuesday evening at the Broadway Tabernacle. That immense building was well filled, notwithstanding there was another public meeting at the same hour in Chatham street Chapel. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, extracts from the annual report were read by the secretary, and afforded very pleasing evidence of the usefulness and general several services of the secretary. afforded very pleasing evidence of the useful-ness and general prosperity of the society: Seventy five schools (out of about 80) had sent in their reports, showing an aggregate of 2083 teachers and 13,192 scholars. In the libraries belonging to the different schools, there are 23,871 volumes. Many thrilling incidents were related, illustrating the benefits of Sabbath School instruction. Sixteen hundred and eigh-ty six of the teachers, and many of the chil-dren, are members of churches. The fruits of the system are in every respect abundant and dren, are members of churches. The fruits of the system are in every respect abundant and valuable, and in the spirit of one of the resolutions, afford ground of encouragement to persevere in the good work with increased energy and zeal. Among the gentlemen who addressed the meeting, were Rev. H. G. Ludlow of this city, Fredrick Packard, Esq. delegate from the American Sunday School Union, Rev. Mr. Kirk of Albany, and Rev. Mr. Somers.—Jour. Com.

Some sinners repent with an unbroken heart. They are sorry, and yet go on as did Pilate and Herod.

A sinner must come to himself, as did the prodigal, before ever he will come to Christ.

MONSON ACADEMY.

MIE Summer Term in Monson Academy will commence on Wednesday, 25th of May. May 20. 2w. DAVID R. AUSTIN, Principal.

Northfield Academy of Useful Knowledge. Northheld Actuaciny of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, June 7. The female department will continue under the care of Mise Canoning Gresson, subscript the seneral superintendence of the Principal. The

A on Tuesday, same to the transport of the continue under the care of Miss Caroline Greavox, subject to the general asperint pudence of the Principal. The writing department will be under the care of Mr. Arigi. W. Whiterie, whose chirography is surpassed by lew, if any, in elegance, and for which branch three will be no extra charge.

Tuition in English branches, \$3 per quarter. Languages, \$5. Board from \$1.90 to \$1.70 per week.

Grateful for past favors, Mr. Allen trusts that the superior local advantages of his commodious establishment, joined to his efforts of the moral and intellectual improvement of his pupils, will insure a continuance of that patrenage latherts on bibrarily bestowed.

Northfield, Mass. May 20, 1856.

2w.

GROTON ACADEMY.

Twite Trustees of this Academy wish to obtain a sure by qualified person to take the charge of it as P (cipal, and to enter upon the duties of his office at the ginning of the full term, via the second week in Septe. An experienced teacher is desired, and one who tends to make teaching his business, and who would willing to sport a hearding-house for the seconmodat willing to sport a hearding-house for the seconmodat the trustees will be second to first a literal compensate the trustees will be second to first a literal compensate to the Precepter. Such as the supposal, with testimenials of their qualifications, to there possals, with testimenials of their qualifications, to the

WESTFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will con Westersday the first day of June next, day on which Rev. E. Davis, who has been the Pr day on which Rev. E. Davis, who has been the Preceptor of day on which Rev. E. Davis, who has been the Preceptor of the Academy for the last 12 or 14 years, is to be only the assessment of the congregational C-who public that he has secured the assistance of Mrs. Woodreff, who has had the charge of the Femile Department during the last term. The instructions of a Teacher in painting will be enjoyed by the Young Ladies—and it is expected that other ornamental branches will be taught. Some Ladies who reside in the village, and who are perfectly qualified, have consented to give leasons on the Pinno and Guttar.

Tuition from \$2.35 to \$4.09 per term.

Music only is extra- and at the usual price.
Board from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per week.

Featfield, May 13, 1036.

WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN.

instruction will be given in all the branches, usually instruction will be given in all the branches, usually the Academics and High Schools; inclinding French. The Fermis Department will be under the case of Miss B. L. Collman, who has been employed, during two preceding terms.

A commodious and well-regulated Boarding-House is consected with the Institution. The Teachers will constantly

The subscriber hopes, by ponetual attention to his business, and by a thorough course of instruction, to merit a share of public patronage.

Tuition per quarter of 12 weeks,

Board, including washing, can be obtained at the Board-ing-House and in respectable families, for \$2.00 per week.

REFERRACES.—Rev. Dr. Fay, and George Warren, Esq.

Charlestown; and Hardy Ropes, Esq. Boaton; Rev. Mr.

Pickett, Reading; Rev. J. Hennett and Dr. Cutter, Woburn,

Moburn, May 13, 1836.

6w.

have the charge of this Institution as Principals. Competer the tent Assistants will be employed in both Departments. The Principal has a Boarding House pleasantly situated, and near the Academy building, for the accommodation of a few Lads, where they will be under his immediate and constant care. It is desirable that those who wish to place their sons in the family of the Principal, should make application before the commencement of the Term. The Academy is furnished with a good Library and Apparatus, and the principles of the sciences will be illustrated by familiar Lectures and Experiments. The most important Text Books will be found to the scholars, if desired, for a small compensation.

Taition per Term.

Addition Charge for French,
Addition Charge for French,
Addition the Finno Forte,
Ladies in Catisticous theories of the Finno Forte,
Louise in Catisticous theories of the Finno Forte,
Boord, including washibout additional charge.

Boord, including washibout additional charge. tent Assistants will be emp

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

R. MARSHALL CONANT would inform the people of Rosbury and Vicinity, of his intention to open a School in that place on Monday next, the 2d day of May; in which young gentlemen will be taught in any of the hanches requisite for the different departments of Business, or those preparatory to a Collegiate course.—Location, the Elliot Church Vestry. bees, or those preparatory to a Collegiate course.—Location, the Elliot Church Vestry.

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ANNIVERSAR

M. HOME MISSIONARY

Extracts from the Tenth An Board of Missions of the General to report, that, since one or, the Board of Missions of the Board of the above church have free-operation with this Societ antially the same as that adout the larger auxiliaries and apported. It secures to the Boarect the appropriation of all the secure of the Society with the Synod, and also the nor royal of all missionaries and royal of all missionaries and THE GERMANS. the Society on the same field This arrangement has been so at it has not yet been carried has, however, brought the prespondence with a body no commisters, and twice that

ministers, and twice that regations, to whom we may apport and any my providing wil ances a population of half a references are in favor of that The Central Missionary Socieran Church.—This Society a large number of the ministers f the Lutheran church, has a wiliary to the A. H. M. S. its Society is in Gettysburg ranches are extended to other hurch in other states. The trey magelical spirit with which that has been commenced, affords ighest confidence that it will brogress. Active measures, on

rogress. Active measures, on cale as shall be practicable, wi at in operation before our nex at present, we can only give ex yely anticipations of important sults hereafter. The General Importance of nong the Germans of the U he German population of this ated at quite one million and onth part of the population of t

A majority perhaps of the cricans; but from our long in the with them in the promotion religion, they have grown to the control of the contro this nation a peculiar people, ve retained the customs of the the advantages which they e per-land, for intellectual and n nt. Hence it has come to pa tion of those, who are, by bir but imperfectly acquainted language, and their associate German. With these are i German. With these are untitude of native Germans, wigration has borne to our sho To supply this whole population spersion, in different states a creare now in the country about someonected with the Lutheran ormed churches, viz. about , and 150 of the latter. A gr, and 150 of the latter. A in-see ministers and their churcher akened to a sense of their respeir "brethren, their kinsmen e flesh." They are attracted in the friends of Home Mission or the friends of Home Missios commands, and admire the good the blessings with which he ha florts of this Society. They do part with us in these blessings, as to bear with us the labors and sac-re the conditions of their bestow have therefore sought our co-op-pirit which has commanded the

pirit which has commanded the confidence of this committee, and we doubt not, approve itself to the ions of the religious community. There is thus opened to us, in a with the Missionary Societies of Reformed and Lutheran churches of interest and of promise, who can hardly be too highly appre-are elements of influence wide through the nation, which need of veloped, to constitute one of the reloped, to constitute one of the and permanent supports of our rations, and of our benevolent end It nations with the saving health

FOREIGN LANDS.

There are other fields, bord There are other helds, bords own country, both in the north an to which the attention of the Socie been directed, and which fall legin its constitutional provisions. To wide extent, and in many respects interesting in their character than our own beloved states. To our operations in Canada, and the our operations in Canada, and the operation of Evangelical Christin been such as to furnish the strong ment to our future endeavors in to of the British empire. To Text the operations of the Society hextended. Though the mission there in the autumn of 1834 he quished for the present, (as is stavious part of this report,) the corish the strongest confidence that far distant, when they may again endeavors to plant the Gospel in the breadth of that interesting couton, a portion, at least, of the posupplied, will be endeared to thotion by the ties of consanguinity. ment to our future endeavors in

tion by the ties of consanguinity pathies of a comment athies of a common origin. To plant and sustain the institu To plant and sustain the institutianity in countries so contiguous to our own, is doubtless within a province of this Society. Its in the language of its constitution congregations that are unable to Gospel ministry, and to send the destitute within the United States well remembered that this was use its exclusive and only object. be its exclusive and only object great was introduced into this arti

stitution for the express purpos the Society to extend its operatio terest of the cause might demand, limits of the field for which it limits of the field for which it vand principally established.

The committee have according this principle. They have endeat that could be done within the limited States, having never refused a single congregation applying for a necessities and prospects have be such as to render them wor such assistance. Nor have the employ a single laborer whose talifications have appeared to be survice required. They have made for many laborers more than thate to procure, to occupy the made

for many laborers more than the able to procure, to occupy the manifolds which are ready and waiting fields which are ready and waiting the ception. It will continue to be the ject to supply, as soon as practified to supply, as soon as practified of this country. But when he found to go in and possible the country is a supply of education, and by the blessing long-continued, laborious, and practice is the children of the child